THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR AUGUST 1805:

With a South View of LADY YESTER'S CHURCH, *Edinburgh.*

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from July 26. to Aug. 25. 1805, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1805.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
July 26	29.6	54	66	0.04	Shower
27	29.55	55	65	0.05	Rain
28	29.54	54	66	0.1	Ditto
29	29.56	54	68	0.03	Shower
30	29.5	53	70	—	Clear
31	29.48	52	68	0.05	Rain
Aug. 1	29.46	54	65	0.05	Ditto
2	29.41	55	62	—	Clear
3	29.55	53	63	—	Clear
4	29.5	54	65	0.05	Rain
5	29.1	58	65	—	Clear
6	29.46	52	66	—	Ditto
7	29.69	46	72	—	Ditto
8	29.6	52	65	0.02	Shower
9	29.7	55	65	—	Clear
10	29.81	56	74	—	Ditto
11	29.85	53	72	—	Ditto
12	29.55	59	70	—	Ditto
13	29.7	50	72	—	Ditto
14	29.8	47	73	0.04	Shower
15	29.9	49	70	—	Clear
16	29.82	54	74	—	Ditto
17	29.85	48	64	—	Ditto
18	29.57	50	72	0.35	Rain
19	29.5	47	60	0.15	Ditto
20	29.85	53	67	—	Cloudy
21	29.95	55	72	—	Cloudy
22	29.98	52	67	0.08	Rain
23	30.05	50	66	—	Clear
24	29.98	56	73	0.01	Showers
25	29.71	51	60	—	Ditto
				Quantity of Rain 1.02	

High Water at LEITH For SEPTEMBER 1805.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Su. 1	7	27	8	3
M. 2	8	42	9	24
T. 3	10	5	10	42
W. 4	11	16	11	36
Th. 5	11	55	—	—
Fr. 6	0	18	0	42
Sa. 7	1	2	1	21
Su. 8	1	40	1	58
M. 9	2	16	2	35
Tu. 10	2	54	3	13
W. 11	3	32	3	51
Th. 12	4	10	4	29
Fr. 13	4	48	5	7
Sa. 14	5	26	5	49
Su. 15	6	15	6	44
M. 16	7	17	7	57
Tu. 17	8	39	9	25
W. 18	10	9	10	49
Th. 19	11	25	11	57
Fr. 20	—	—	0	33
Sa. 21	0	55	1	17
Su. 22	1	38	1	56
M. 23	2	15	2	34
Tu. 24	2	53	3	12
W. 25	3	31	3	50
Th. 26	4	9	4	28
Fr. 27	4	46	5	4
Sa. 28	5	22	5	40
Su. 29	5	59	6	19
M. 30	6	44	7	12

MOON's PHASES.

FOR SEPTEMBER 1805.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	9.	1	24.	Morn.
Last Qurtr.	16.	4	21.	Morn.
New Moon,	23.	0	36.	Morn.
First Qurtr.	30.	6.	49.	Even.

OBSERVATIONS.

Sept. 1. Partridge Shooting begins.
5. Dog days end.
22. King Geo. III. crowned, (1761.)
29. Duchess of Wirtemberg born, (1766.)
30. Hare hunting begins.

THE

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR AUGUST 1805.

DESCRIPTION *of the* VIEW.

THE parish church of Lady Yester's, having some time ago been condemned as insufficient, was taken down, and the present elegant and improved structure erected in its place. As it is now completed, we conceived that a view of it from the front might not be unacceptable to our country readers.

Pay of ENGLISH MILITARY OFFICERS *in* 1644.

From Archaelogia, vol. 14.

THREE Regiments of Foote, 1200 in each Regiment, officers and all, each Regiment to bee paid accordinge to theise ensuinge partic''lrs, viz.

Per Weeke.

To a Colonell	05	00	00
To a Lieuten''nt Colonell	04	03	04
To a Sarjeant Major	03	16	08
To a Captaine	02	10	00
To a Lieuten''nt	01	08	00
To an Ensigne	00	18	00
To a Gentleman of Armes	00	08	00
To a Corporall	00	05	00
To a Dru''me Major	00	08	00
To a Drum''er	00	05	00
To a Quartermaster	01	00	00
To a Chaplaine	01	00	00
To a Provost Marshall	01	00	00
To a Chirurgeon	02	00	00
To a Carriage master	00	18	00
To a com''on Souldier	00	03	06
After which rate three regiments of foote theire pay amounteth weekely to	833	17	00

A regiment of seaven troopes of horse, consistinge of 60 horse to each troope, officers and all, and his Highnes troope of horse, consisting of 200 besides officers, to bee paid according to theise ensuinge partic''lrs.

To a Colonell	07	00	00
To a Lieutan''nt Colonell	06	00	00
To a Serjeant Major	05	10	00
To a Captaine	05	00	00
To a Lieuten''nt	03	00	00
To a Coronet	02	05	00
To a Quartermaster	01	10	00
To a Corporall	01	01	00
To a Trumpeter	00	17	06
To a Chirurgeon	00	17	06
To a Chaplaine	01	08	00
To a Trooper	00	10	00
After which rate one regiment of horse theire pay amounteth weekely to	352	02	00
His Highnes troope of horse, theire pay weekely	120	17	00

The

The chiefe officers of the sev''all garrisons to bee paid weekely as followeth, viz.

The Governour, the Treasurer to supply his charges.			
The Lieuten''nt Governour	21	00	00
The Deputy Governour .	10	00	00
The Major . . . . . ,	05	00	00
The Com''issary Gen''all or Muster Master . .	03	10	00
The Quartermaster Gen''all	02	06	08
The Engineir	02	06	08
The Petardier or Engineir for Fireworks . .	05	00	00
The Provost Marshall . .	02	06	08
The Keeper of the Stores	01	00	00
The Proviant Mr . . , .	01	00	00
The Governour of Bathe	07	00	00
The Governour of Berkeley	07	00	00
The Governour of Portshall Pointe	05	00	00
The Governour of Nunny Castle	05	00	00
The Governour of Farley Castle	05	00	00
The Treasurer	04	13	04
To him for Eight Collectors	11	04	00
To him for Two Deputyes	03	10	00
To him for Two Clarkes .	01	15	00
To him for Three Keepers of the Magazine of Victualls	03	10	00
To the Gunners and other inferiour officers as followeth, viz.			
Master Gunner	02	06	08
John Greenfield, Mr Gunner	00	17	06
Richard Abbot, Mate	00	14	00
To Three Gunners, each 10sh	01	10	00

Waterfort, Ordinance 7.

Account of the SIGNET LIBRARY.

THE Society of Writers to the Signet have of late paid a very laudable attention to improving and extending their library. It contains a number of valuable books, but had been allowed for some time to run into a considerable degree of disorder, and the funds destined for its augmentation had been applied to other purposes. Proper care has now been taken to remedy these evils. Measures have been adopted for securing in future the due application of the funds, which, amounting to nearly L.300 a year, will be sufficient in time to place the Library on the most respectable footing.

And, to obviate the first-mentioned inconvenience, Mr Sandy the Librarian has with great industry and ability drawn up a *Catalogue raisonné* of the works which it contains.—As this is said to be the first example in this country, of such a catalogue, a short account of it may not be uninteresting.

For one who wishes merely to know whether any particular book is in the library, a common alphabetical catalogue is sufficiently convenient. But where he is anxious to know all the books which it contains on a particular subject, he must be under the necessity of reading over the whole catalogue; an irksome labour, and which hardly any one can have patience to perform with any degree of accuracy. To obviate this, Mr Sandy has, in the present catalogue, not only arranged, separately, the different branches of science, but has formed each branch into a variety of divisions and subdivisions, which cannot fail to be of the greatest use to those who have particular objects of research in view.

Thus, Law is divided into,

1. Treatises on Laws in general.
2. Law of Nature and Nations.
3. Civil Laws
4. Canon Law.

Law

5. The Constitution and Public Law of Great Britain.
6. The Law of England.
7. The Law of Scotland.
8. Mercantile Law.
9. Military Law.
10. Foreign Law.

As a specimen of the Subdivisions we give the instance of

POETRY.

Sect. I. Greek Poets.
§ 1. Originals.
§ 2. Translations.
Sect. II. Roman Poets.
§ 1. Originals.
§ 2. Translations.
Sect. III. French Poets.
§ 1. French Poets who have written in Latin.
§ 2. French Poets who have written in French.
§ 3. Translations of French Poets.
Sect IV. Italian Poets.
Sect. V. English Poets.
§ 1. Collections of English Poetry.
§ 2. Particular English Poets.
§ 3. Translations of English Poets.
Sect. VI. Scottish Poets.
§ 1. Collections of Scottish Poetry.
§ 2. Scottish Poets who have written in Latin.
§ 3. Scottish Poets who have written in Scottish.
§ 4. Scottish Poets who have written in English.
§ 5. Translations of Scottish Poets.

It is also highly useful, where a book is voluminous, and its subjects various, to give a concise statement of the contents of its different volumes. This part of the work has accordingly been executed in the present case with great diligence and success.

On the Insolence of LETTER CARRIERS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT is certainly the part of every good subjectwho is sensible of the blessings which he enjoys from our happy Constitution, to pay with pleasure the taxes which are imposed upon him as a member of that community to which he belongs.—Government of every kind must be supported by means of money levied from its subjects; and however numerous and severe these taxes may be, the inconveniences arising from this source are certainly trifling in comparison of those which would attend a state of anarchy: It is on this account, then, that every one who is affected to the constitution of his country will cheerfully contribute towards its preservation.

But though this be the case, the collectors of these taxes should use all due moderation in the discharge of that office with which they are invested; a qualification with which very few of them are endowed. Indeed I know no class of men who are more rude and uncivil than the collectors of taxes, or at least those employed by them, generally are. They will come to a person's house, and after having rung or beat rudely at the door, will demand, with the utmost authority, the payment of the sum which they were to receive.

In making these observations, I more especially allude to the conduct of Letter Carriers, with which every person who has the least correspondence must be more or less acquainted.

Postages are, in my opinion, a tax so natural that I believe there is no person who could think of receiving a letter

a letter without paying for it; but this by no means authorizes the carriers of letters to conduct themselves with that arrogance and impudence for which they are so remarkable, and which in my opinion it is the duty of those who employ them to check. I have already observed, that it is the part of every person who wishes well to his country, cheerfully to pay taxes, however burdensome they may be; but it would certainly contribute, in some respect, to alleviate their weight, if the payment of them were demanded with civility. *F.*

Account *of the* National Debt redeemed.

An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of August 1805.

Redeemed by annual Million, &c.	L.55,499,070
Ditto by L.1 per cent. per annum on loans	41,967,505
Ditto by Land Tax - - - - - - - - -	22,094,395
Ditto by L1. per cent. per annum on imperial loan	595,767
Total,	L.120,156,737

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is L.1,831,606 : 6 : 4

Celestial Phenomena *for September* 1805.

Saturday, September 7th.

THE Moon will eclipse *Ancha*, or *ϕ Aquarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in longitude 11ˢ. 0°..32′..53″, and latitude 2°..43′..22″ North. The star will immerge behind the obscure limb of the Moon, at 53 minutes and 10 seconds after 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time it is situated about 50 seconds to the South of the Moon's center; and after continuing eclipsed for the space of 1ʰ..11′, it will emerge from behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at 4 minutes and 15 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening, when its distance from the Moon's center will be about 5½ minutes South. About the middle of this occultation the enlightened is to the obscure part of the Moon's rise as 11.815 to 0.185; her horizontal semidiameter 15′..12″, and her horizontal parallax 55′..49″.

On the same day the planet Mercury will be stationary in longitude 6ˢ..5°..56′..18″, and latitude 4°..7′. North.

Wednesday, September 11th.

The Planet Saturn will be in conjunction with *θ Virginis*, a star of the fourth magnitude, situated in longitude 6ˢ..15°..31′..40″, and latitude 1°..45′..33″ North. The latitude of Saturn being 2°..16′..43″ North, the nearest distance of their centers will be 31′..10″, and the planet will pass to the North of the Star.

Friday, September 13th.

Conjunction of Venus and the Georgium Sidus.

The Planet Venus will be in conjunction with the Georgium Sidus in the evening after sun set. The longitude of the planets at the time of Conjunction will be 6ˢ..19°..23′..15″; and as the latitude of Venus is then 22°..56″ North, and that of the Georgium Sidus 34°..39″, the nearest approach of their centers will be 11′..43″ (a distance considerably

ably less than the Moon's Semidiameter,) and Venus will pass to the South of the Georgium Sidus.

Saturday, September 14th.

The Planet CERES is situated in right ascension $6^h..36'..24''$, and in North declination $22^o..31'$. The planet PALLAS has $4^h..52'..48''$ of right ascension, and $11^o..26'$ of South declination.

Sunday, September 15th.

The Planet JUPITER will be in conjunction with β *Scorpionis*, a star of the second magnitude, situated in longitude $8^s..0^o..28'..45''$. The latitude of Jupiter being $34'..30''$ North, and that of β *Scorpionis* $1^o..2'..18''$ North, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be $27'..48''$, and the Planet will pass to the South of the star.

Friday, September 20th.

The Planet MARS will be in conjunction with λ *Virginis*, a star of the fourth magnitude, situated in the left foot of the Virgin, in longitude $7^s..4^o..14'..35''$, and latitude $30'..39''$ North. The latitude of Mars being $12'..27''$ South, the nearest distance of their centers will be $43'..6''$, and the planet will pass to the South of the star.

Saturday, September 21st.

The Planet MERCURY will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the sun at 2 minutes after one o'clock in the morning.

Monday, September 23d.

The SUN will enter the Autumnal Equinox at 23 minutes after 12 o'clock noon. His longitude will then be exactly 6 signs, and the days and nights will be equal over the whole world.

Wednesday, September 25th.

The Planet VENUS will be in conjunction with λ *Virginis*, a star of the fourth magnitude, (See Phenom. for Sept. 20*th*.) The latitude of Venus being $12'..27''$ South, and that of λ *Virginis* $30'..39''$ North, the shortest distance of their centers will be $43'..6''$, and the Planet will pass to the South of the star.

N. B. It is very remarkable that VENUS should have *exactly* the same position relative to λ *Virginis*, as Mars had to the same star on Sept. 20th.

Sunday, September, 29th.

The planet CERES will be situated in right ascension $6^h..54'..56''$, and North declination $22^o..47'$. The right ascension of Pallas will then be $5^h..6'..16''$, and his declination $15^o..45'$ South.

Monday, September 30th.

The Planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude $5^s..21'..32'..4''$, and latitude 10 minutes North.

Murrayfield, Aug. 28th. 1805. } *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE writer of this article had an opportunity of observing the tide on the 10th of August last at Montrose, which, according to some of the English Journals, was to be very large. He found, however, as he predicted in the last Memoir, that the tide was not so large as usual, tho' it was not counteracted by the wind. The spring tides after the time of New Moon on the 24th of August were much larger than these about the 10th of August, because the Moon reached her perigee on the 21st, and was therefore much nearer the earth, her horizontal parallax being only $55'..5''$ on the 10th, while it was $59'..50''$ on the 24th. The great tide which the writer of this article predicted on the 23d

March

March 1803, appears to have engaged the attention of the French Philosophers on account of its uncommon magnitude on the French coast. The celebrated La Place has written a memoir on the very subject. (See *Mem. Nat. Inst. Tom. IV.*) in which he states that the tide on the 23d March 1803 was the largest *ever* observed, the height of the water being 23 feet 4 inches at Brest; and that the nearest to it happened on the 23d September 1714, when the height of the water was 22 feet 11 inches, the moon being full in her perigee, and without declination.

It appears from a variety of experiments by COUNT RUMFORD, that the density of water is a *maximum* when that fluid is at a temperature somewhat lower than that of the fortieth degree of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

A curious nondescript aquatic animal has been discovered by Mr JOHN SNART optician in London. It resides in ponds, and devours frogs when in the tadpole state. A description and drawing of this animal may be seen in the Philos. Mag. No. 86. p. 135.

Professor FRANCIS PACCHIONI, of Pisa, has discovered that muriatic acid is not a simple substance, but an oxide of hydrogen, and therefore composed of hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen, with a certain degree of oxygenation, constitutes water, with a lower degree it constitutes oxygenated muriatic acid, and with a still lower degree it constitutes muriatic acid. A similar discovery, which was mentioned in our memoirs for May 1805, was first made by Mr Peel of Cambridge. The writer of this article recollects distinctly that Mr Wilkinson, in his Galvanic lecture delivered here in January 1805, exhibited an experiment from which he concluded that the muriatic acid was a compound substance.

A press for preserving botanical subjects has been invented by Mr THOMAS HARRISON of Kendal, and is described in Nicholson's Journal. No. 44. p. 236.

The celebrated HUMBOLDT has found that several volcanoes of the Cordilleras of the Andes occasionally throw out large quantities of mud and fresh water, along with an infinite *number of fishes*: The volcanoes of Imbaburo ejected at one time such a number as to occasion diseases by their putrefaction. Though the structure of these fishes is delicate, yet they are seldom injured; and the Indians even assert that they sometimes reach the foot of the mountains alive. Sometimes these fishes are ejected from the mouth of the crater, and sometimes thro' lateral clefts, but always at the height of 12 or 1300 fathoms above the surrounding plains. Humboldt thinks that these fishes are produced in lakes, situated at that height within the crater, for it is the only species which subsists at the height of 1400 fathoms. The species is new, and Humboldt has given it the name of *Pimelodrus Cyclopum*.

Messrs. CHARLES HOBSON and CHARLES SYLVESTER of Sheffield have discovered that zinc is a malleable metal. At a temperature between 210° and 300° of Fahrenheit, zinc yields to the hammer, and that it may be wire-drawn or laminated by keeping it at this temperature during the mechanical operation; after the zinc has been thus annealed and wrought, it continues soft, flexible, and extensible, and does not return to its former partial brittleness, but may be bended and applied to uses for which zinc has hitherto been thought unfit. This discovery will probably simplify the construction of Galvanic batteries.

Murrayfield, Aug. 28th, 1805. D. B.

Remarks made in a TOUR *thro' some of the* SHETLAND ISLANDS *in* 1804.

(Concluded from p. 435.)

Tea — THE Shetland cottars, or small farmers, however poor, are very partial to tea. Happening to enter, on a Sunday evening, a miserable *boothie*, or cottage, about two miles from Lerwick, I was surprized to observe an earthenware tea pot, of small dimensions, simmering on a peat fire;—while in this very cottage, they told me, they had not tasted any kind of *bread* for two months! Considering the indigestible and poor quality of their common food, (dried fish, often semi-putrescent, and coarse red cabbage,) it is a pity that they are not encouraged to spend their scanty pittance of money on some more substantial and nutritive delicacy *.

Piltocks.—These are the coal-fish, (gadus carbonarius) in the second year of its growth. In size they seldom exceed a herring. They are caught in myriads. In coasting along the different islands, we frequently observed an old man, and perhaps one or two boys, each of whom held two fishing-rods or wands, (one in each hand,) perched on some projecting rock, and catching piltocks as fast as they could bait their hooks. The bait is limpets parboiled. The fisher keeps a few in his mouth, and baits his hook with one hand, assisted by his lips, with the greatest ease and rapidity, by a single motion. Now and then he squirts out a quantity of the oily matter of the limpets upon the surface of the water, this being thought to be very attractive to the young coal-fish.

In the course of the past year, when scarcity prevailed in Shetland to a most distressful degree, till partly relieved by the bounty of Government, these piltocks, or coal-fish, formed the principal food of the poorer inhabitants. Even in September (1804,) when in some of the meanest cottages, I inquired what they generally had for breakfast? they answered, "Piltocks." What for dinner? "Piltocks and cabbage." What for supper? "Piltocks." Some of them declared they had not tasted meal for five months †.

Game.—Muirfowl or grous, which are common in Orkney, are not known in Shetland. The heath here is probably too stunted to afford them that shelter which they require ‡

Trees.—There are none in Shetland-

* They are very fond of tobacco, either wet or in powder. Their snuff-boxes are frequently the nuts of the dolichos urens, (not D. pruriens, as said in a former number by mistake,) which are found on the shores, after having been wafted by currents and winds across the Atlantic, from the West Indies.

† On the flat shores of the islands, a variety of edible shell-fish are found. Oysters are common in Basta Voe, Yell: and besides cockles, mussels, and rasor fish or *spouts*, they have abundance of what are called *cullcocks* and *smurlins*. The *cullcock* is the *Mactra solida*; and the same name is sometimes applied to the *Venus cycina*. The *smurlin* or *smuthlin* is the *Mya truncata*, remarkable for a shrivelled leathery process at one end. Both these shell-fish are highly relished by the Shetlanders.

‡ Ducks of different species are abundant in Shetland. The *calloo* is a kind that comes in winter. In a former number, I stated that it was the *pintail duck*, or anas acuta; but I have lately received specimens from Orkney, from which it appears that the *calloo* is merely the *long-tailed duck*, anas glacialis, a more common species than the pintail. Dr Barry, in his History of Orkney, has, I observe, fallen into the same mistake.

land *. Trunks and branches, however, are found in the peat-mosses; and the remarks made in a former number (Magazine for April last,) on the practicability of raising wood in Orkney, are equally applicable to Shetland.

Light-houses.—There are none in Shetland, although they are greatly wanted. One light-house upon the low rocks called the *Skerries of Whalsey*, would secure the whole *east* coast:—while another on *Papa Stour*, would secure the *west* coast. Seafaring people, perfectly experienced in the navigation of the Shetland seas pointed out these places as the most eligible. Were these lights erected, many shipwrecks would doubtless be prevented; and vessels would be enabled to approach the islands for shelter, in the darkest night, without dread. It should also be considered, that they would prove of the greatest advantage to the King's vessels, some of which are almost constantly cruising between the Naze of Norway and Shetland.

Packet.—The irregularity of the communication with Leith is exceedingly unfavourable to commerce. The Post-office makes a bargain with some trading sloops to convey the Shetland mail; but the encouragement given, it would seem, is not sufficient to induce them to regularity in the time of sailing. Sometimes the letters for two or three months arrive at one and the same moment in Lerwick: This actually happened when we were at Lerwick. As a proof that the business of the Post-office is considered merely as a secondary object by the proprietors of these trading sloops, it may be mentioned, that one of them sailed from Leith without the bag at all,—the conveyance of which ought, by bargain, to have been her principal errand. Post-office packets ought therefore to be established by a new and more efficient contract, either from Huna in Caithness (to which letters can be conveyed overland,) or from Leith (which would perhaps be preferable) direct for Lerwick in Shetland, and to sail every fortnight. It is not improbable that merchants in Leith and Lerwick would soon find it a pretty lucrative contract.

Commission of the Peace.—There are no Justices of the Peace in Shetland, although (as we were told) a commission lies ready for the gentlemen of that country: each having only to take the oaths, which may be done at Kirkwall in Orkney, and to pay a small sum (it is believed about 7s. 6d.) of clerk's fees. There is not a magistrate of any kind in Shetland except the Sheriff-substitute. Were the principal Shetland proprietors to qualify as Justices of the Peace, the business of the Sheriff-court would be considerably lightened, as very few of the Shetland debts exceed 5l. sterling, to which amount a decree of the Justice of Peace Court is competent. It may be added, that if a few of the resident landholders were invested with the powers of Justices, incipient culprits might sometimes be checked and reformed, who, at present, in many places of these scattered islands, must be hardened in guilt by the prospect of impunity.

Freehold.—None of the freeholders of Shetland (if we may so call them) having ever qualified, they have never yet exercised their franchise

* Shetlanders who have never been from home have no idea of trees. Lately, an honest man, who had hitherto spent his days in his native island, having occasion to visit Edinburgh,—when trees were first pointed out to him on the coast of Fife, said they were very pretty: "but," added he, with with great simplicity, "what kind of grass is that on the top of them?"—meaning the leaves; for the term grass or *girse* is, in Shetland, applied to all herbs having green leaves.

chise of voting for a Member of Parliament; which seems to be an unaccountable circumstance.

State of the common people.—At first view, it seems to a stranger, that the common people are here involved in a state of more complete vassalage than is perhaps known in any other part of the empire. "In these distant islands (says Mr Pennant) the hand of oppression reigns uncontrolled. The poor vassals (in defiance of laws still kept in bondage) are compelled to slave and hazard their lives in the capture, to deliver their fish to their lords, for a trifling sum, who sell them to adventurers from different parts at a high price *." In confirmation of this remark of Mr Pennant it has been stated, that, after deducting the expence of salting and drying, the landlords of Shetland at this day export their fish at a profit (including the bounty from Government) of above 400 *per cent.!*—

"They *must* fish for their *masters*," says the intelligent Mr Menzies of Lerwick;—"they must fish for their masters, who either give them a fee entirely inadequate to their labour, and their dangers, or take their fish at a lower price than others would give. It is true that, in years of scarcity, they must depend on their landlords for the means of subsistence, and are often deep in their debt. But why not," (he adds, with energy,) "why not allow them to make the best of their situation? Why not let them have leases upon reasonable terms, and dispose of their produce to those who will give them the best price? Why not let them fish for themselves? Why should the laird have any claim except for the stipulated rent †?"

Before making any remarks on this apparently deplorable state of dependence of the poor Shetlanders, it is proper to premise, that the evil is not by any means to be ascribed solely to some peculiarly rigorous or tyrannical spirit in the Shetland landlords; but arises, in some measure, out of the nature of things,—depending partly on the natural poverty of the country, and partly on a variety of unfavourable circumstances in its civil regulation, of Danish origin.

Further, it must be considered that, in Shetland, some of the most salutary laws of Britain are unknown, or do not operate ‡, so detached and overlooked are these islands.

The tenantry look up to the Shetland landlord from a state, generally, of hopeless poverty and abject dependence; for if they are not tenants at will, they seldom hold leases of more than two or three years; and they are often in debt.

It is the landlord's interest that his tenants should be fed and should multiply; he takes care, accordingly, that, even in times of scarcity, none shall perish for want, and he encourages marriage. But in some other points, the Shetland landlord's interest has been thought to run almost directly counter to that of the tenant; and here his overwhelming influence must secure him success. For example, it has been thought to be against his interest, that his tenants should attain in any degree that envied state of independence which is the grand motive of every description of tenants in the south of Scot-

* Introduction to the Arctic Zoology, vol. 1. art. *Schetland.*

† Stat. Acc. of Scot. vol. x. p. 197.

‡ The excellent *herding-act* (as it is commonly called) is laughed at. The acts about inclosing, and about dividing runrig property, are scarcely known, at least they are not acted on.

Scotland, and which animates the exertions even of a *moss-laird* * in Stirlingshire. Although, therefore, it is by no means an avowed principle, it has been alleged to be a practical one, with the Shetland landholders, to keep their tenants as poor and as dependent as possible †. "They *must* fish for their masters." Every tenant, or at least every cottar-tenant, is expected to fish during summer. And as a striking proof of the subjection in which the Shetland cottars are held, I may mention as an undoubted fact, that for every lad who goes to the Greenland whale-fishery for the summer, the cottar-family to which he belongs must pay to their landlord *one guinea* of fine. This is an exaction which the landlords who practise it may well wish to slur over: but if the fine be not levied avowedly on that ground, we have been credibly informed that a guinea is always added to that year's rent, and that the reason of the addition is perfectly understood by both parties.

It must ever be kept in view, that the value of Shetland estates depends not so much upon the money-rents paid to the landlord (which in many cases have not been raised for a century past,) as upon the fishings which their tenants are obliged to carry on for them, which more than double the land-rents. "The rents of this country (says the author of the Statistical Report of Dunrossness) are principally paid out of the sea. The tenants have from their landlords, 3d. for a ling, 1d. for a cod, or for a tusk, &c. (this was in 1792,) and these, when salted and dried, will, in the Hamburgh market, yield four or five times as much, besides debentures from Government. Add to this, double or triple the prime cost for goods brought back, and sold to the people, viz. linen, tobacco, spirits, hooks, lines," &c. If this statement be correct, (and there is little reason to doubt but it is,) it is evident that the profits of the Shetland landholders upon their fishings and *fishers*, after deducting a large *per centage* for expences, must still be very large indeed.

It may be thought that there is no harm in the landlord supplying his tenants with cloths, linens, and such things, and that it is even a favour to them to do so. Frequently it is a favour: But sometimes it is far otherwise. It sometimes proves the gulf in which the poor tenant is overwhelmed in misery. For, the landlord gives to his tenant unlimited credit for such articles: the tenant, again, as may naturally be expected, indulges with less scruple the taste of his family for clothing and finery: meanwhile, the account imperceptibly swells; and frequently the day of reckoning, alone, opens his eyes, to the state of irretrievable ruin and dependence, in which he has thus blindly involved himself ‡.

It is proper to remark, that where the landlords themselves are resi-

* A name given to the tenants in the great improved moss of Blair-Drummond.

† It was formerly mentioned, that in the whole island of Unst, which contains above 2000 inhabitants, there was no public school. Since that part of these remarks was printed, the writer has learnt that a school-house is now building in the centre of that island. But that there has been no proper school in Unst for a number of years past is evident from this circumstance, that there are at this moment, about *three hundred* children in that island who never had an opportunity of attending school!

‡ See Statistical Report of Delting, by the Rev. John Morrison.

resident, and become contractors with their tenants, the exhausted cottar or fisher generally obtains mercy: but where the landlords let in lease their fisheries, (as is often done) to *tacksmen*, who are interested to make all they can of the cottars or under-tenants, pitiful is said to be the state of the poor fisher and his family!

We were told of two recent innovations, which, if really put in practice, savour strongly of deceit and oppression.

1. The butter-debt (as it it called) is paid in quantities called *lispounds*. Formerly a lispound consisted only of about twelve, or, at most, sixteen pounds Dutch. By artifice it is said now to be raised to about two-and-thirty pounds Dutch; and still the tenants must pay the same number of lispounds! And a certain portion of butter, wool, or other articles, it will be observed, is not only generally paid as *rent*, but every where as *teind* and as *superior's duty*.

2. Teind has always been exigible on the produce of the *haaf* fishing, viz. ling, cod, and tusk. This *haaf*-fishing (as the word *haaf*, or distant sea, implies) is carried on at the distance of from 25 to 50 miles from land. Besides this fishery, which can only be exercised during summer, the Shetland cottar or farmer has always been accustomed to apply himself, during winter, to the shore fishery, where *sillocks* (the fry of the coal fish,) and *piltocks* (coal fish a year old) with thornbacks, plaice, &c. are caught. From the coalfish fry, oil is procured to supply the cottage lamp in that dreary season; the others are often the principal food of the inhabitants. Where a cottar has become superannuated and unfit for the distant ling fishery, this shore-fishing is perhaps also his summer employment, and he then chiefly catches haddocks, and *hoes*, or piked dog-fish. Will it be believed that, of late years, the lessees of the teinds have endeavoured to extend their claims to this shore-fishery?—a burden which it cannot bear, and from which (we were informed) inveterate and immemorial practice ought most forcibly to keep it free. The pretence, we understand, is, that ling are sometimes caught in the shore fishery: but although it cannot fail to happen, in these northern seas, that while the grey-headed Shetlander is paddling along the shore in his skiff to collect a dish of *pedleys* and *flounders*, his bait will occasionally attract the eye of a young ling or tusk, it is certain that all the ling, cod, or tusk, thus caught in a year would not amount in value even to the sum itself claimed for teind-duty!

It is evident that in Shetland matters are thus in a bad train; but it were no easy thing to point out a general and suitable remedy. In most cases the tenants are so poor, that, were the landlord, at once, to withdraw his aid, and leave them to manage as they best could, many of them would probably perish for want. For the landlord has, in most places, not only to provide boats for the fishery, but lines, hooks, &c. and gin, or whisky, without a small stock of which the fishers could scarce venture 30 or 40 miles to the main-sea in an open boat. He furnishes the fishers also (as already remarked) with clothing; and he sees to the aliment of their families in their absence. In a bad season, when the crops fail, the fishermen and his family depend on their laird for subsistence; and in this way, also, a debt is often incurred, which the gains of several successive prosperous years will not perhaps relieve him from. It deserves therefore to be considered, that if the fishers were to be entirely emancipated from their present state, it would be but just that the nation should reimburse the landlords the

the sums thus, *bona fide*, expended in alimenting their tenants in years of scarcity.

The cottars (as formerly seen) are almost tenants at will, or at best have only a biennial or triennial lease. This is a great evil, effectually preventing any attempts at agricultural improvements; but the extreme poverty of the present little farmers of Shetland, would, perhaps in many cases, prevent them from accepting a nineteen years lease, if put in their option.

In many places, as above observed, the rents of the land have not been raised for 100 years:—this irresistibly proves what high profits the landlords must be making on the resale of the fish, the oil, the butter, &c. received from their tenants at stipulated prices. Were the size of farms enlarged, and leases of 19 years endurance granted, the whole lands of Shetland would doubtless let at more than double the present rents. But even in such event, unless manufactures were here and there at the same time established, it is not improbable that many of the present cottars would either starve, or be compelled to indent themselves to America!

Were some fishing-villages established in Shetland, and were a few opulent Scots or English companies to open warehouses there, where the natives might dispose of their fish, either green or salted, and where they might procure boats, lines, salt, &c. as they wanted, or could purchase;—the advantage to the country would probably soon appear.—The landlords would then find it their interest to invite more substantial tenants, and to grant long leases, in order to have their lands improved and their rents increased.—While one part of the natives was thus engaged in raising crops and improving the sheep and cattle; another would be employed, in summer, at the ling and tusk fishery, and, in winter at the piltock and shore-fishery; and each would mutually supply the wants of the other.

It does not readily occur that an increase of the bounty on the fishery would be of advantage to Shetland in general.

The conversion of the teinds into money would doubtless be of essential advantage, both to the agriculture of the country and to its harmony, and would remove a great bar to the beneficial influence of the example and instructions of the clergy.

It would be highly advantageous also, to convert the whole of the superior's *debts* (*scatt*, *wattle*, and other exactions of Danish origin,) at present paid in oil, butter and wool, into money sterling.

It must be evident to the reader, that these remarks on the state of the common people in Shetland, and on the means of improving that state, can only be considered as cursory hints. Although no opportunity was omitted of acquiring information on these topics, or of hearing opposite opinions on the spot; yet candour requires us to say, that our stay in the country was much too short to enable us to speak with confidence on so important a matter. We know that different pamphlets have been published on the subject; but we regret, that, owing to their being out of print, we have had no opportunity of availing ourselves of the information they may contain. Meantime we trust that the rectitude of our intentions, and the general and impartial nature of our observations, will be admitted as a sufficient apology for any occasional warmth of expression; admitted even by the Shetland lairds (should these remarks ever come under their eye,) though their ideas of the freedom of animadversion may perhaps be less expanded than those of their more southerly countrymen.

Edinburgh, *9th July* 1805. } *P. N.*

Pro-

Proceedings of a DEBATING SOCIETY *in* EDINBURGH.

To the Editor.

SIR,

INTO one of the many debating societies with which this metropolis abounds, I had lately the honour to be admitted a member. The club to which I refer meets once a week for the discussion of subjects in every department of literature, and is distinguished by the whimsical appellation of *The Hum-drum Club.* After perusing the splendid volumes of several illustrious and learned societies, I was led by curiosity to visit one of those whose views were likely to be less elevated, and whose discussions would probably not be fettered by the formalities of erudition. Having paid the accustomed fee, I entered the company, introduced by a friend. It consisted of about twenty persons, who were assembled, with all the gravity of a Roman Senate, for the discussion of a subject announced on a former night. The question being read by the president, a jolly looking man in a tye wig, the parties proceeded to its discussion. The question for this night was, "Are women equal to men in mental abilities?" A thin looking man, in the corner opposite to me, began the debate, as nearly as I can recollect, in the following manner: "The question which you have now read, is a question, Sir, which I will be bold to say, Sir, is one of the most important that ever was taken the measure of by this respectable society. It involves, Sir, a suit of the most important consequences; for, Sir, if women are found equal to men, Sir, in abilities of any kind, as a body may say, no person can say he will have a remnant of his authority left him. I can't say, Sir, that I am fully prepared to speak upon this question, but, Sir, the authority of the ladies is, as I may say by experience, daily increasing; and if this respectable club does not come to some severe resolutions on the subject, not a single yard of the rights of men will, Sir, be left, to patch the elbows of domestic authority."

This speech was received with the most noisy applauses, but the president having called to order, a tall raw-boned fellow in a bonnet rose, and delivered himself thus: "Sir, I congratulate you upon the vary fluent speech which ye hae just now heard; but I am be nae means of the opinion which has fallen frae Mr Cabbage, just before me. The leddies, Sir, are nae doubt far frae being as they should be? but, Sir, I dinna think that this proceeds, or has its rise, as I may say, frae ony defect in their understanding. In a' points that I hae occasion to ken, they seem to be equal, if no superior, to maist o' the fine gentlemen that crowd the streets o' our ancient metropolis; and I hae nae doubt, frae the masculine appearance o' our leddies, that if an enemy suld mak his appearance, they would mak as guid a stand for the liberties o' Caledonia as ony o' our *beaux*, as they ca' them. I rather think, Mr President, that the men o' this present age are muckel and nae little below them; and I am glad to see that the leddies, with a noble disregard to the prejudices of education, and with a perseverance which does them the highest credit, are determined to restore themselves to their ancient simplicity, as they were afore the flood; for its weel kent, as our ain countryman Jamie Tamson says; that

"Loveliness needs not the foreign aid
of ornament,
"But is, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the
most."

Sir,

Sir, men show the inferiority of their understanding, by no cultivating in themselves that hardiness and manliness which distinguished our forefathers. Your new-fangled gentry ca' these past times the days o' barbarism; and look back wi' contempt to the men, ane o' whom wad chace a score o' your fine chaps now-a-days. But these men, I Jamie Macalpin tell you, had few wants which they could na' themselves supply; and gie them five or sax-yards o' tartan, and a wee pickle aitts for cakes and parritch, did na care tho' a' the claith made in foreign countries were in a low, and tea and sugar never kent o'. Sir, tartan is an ancient claith, and in auld times only the favourite bairns o' their daddy's were honoured with it; witness the jacket gi'en by Jacob to his son, the chief of the clan, Joseph; and tho' nae mention is made o' a kilt or hose, we may justly suppose, that the tane wasna gi'en without the tither. Sir, its nae sign o' superior understanding, to see the chiels o' our day neglect this ancient testimony o' worth, and in its stead drain our country o' babees to buy claith in foreign countries, whan they should be encouraging the making o' tartan at their ain hames. Sir, I shall just add ae instance o' the superior understanding o' women which happened to mysell, when I first came to this town. Gaun hame ae Saturday night wi' seven shillings and threepence ae babee in my pouch, ane o' your lasses wha jilt about the streets wyld it frae me, and deel hae me, if, wi' a' my understanding, I could ever get anither sight o't. Sir, it's my opinion, that however superior men in the days o' Willy Wallace and Raby Bruce might be thought to their leddies, those of the present day are much, very much inferior."

After this gentleman had finished his oration, a genteel-dressed young man rose, and addressed the president to the following effect: "Sir, I heartily agree with Mr Cabbage on the importance of the question now before us. It is one of the utmost consequence to society at large, and I doubt much if there has been a subject of greater magnitude agitated since the discovery of the *circulation*. If I feel the pulse of the gentleman's arguments, who spoke before me, aright, I cannot think that they are so conclusive as he seems to think. He talks of the superiority of the men in former times with a degree of applause which I am by no means disposed to allow. Can you call those civilized who knew nothing of the theory, and little of the practice of medicine? who were ignorant of Chemistry, of Galvanism, or of the circulation of their own fluids? They were ignorant of electricity, of the use of *aqua fontana* (that invaluable, and but till lately undiscovered, remedy) in gouts and fevers; and I am inclined to doubt, if they had among them the tenth part of the diseases which we owe to the industry of modern physic. As to what Mr Macalpin says about hardiness and manliness, these are but poor virtues in comparison with those which accompany the men of the present day. Did that manliness give so much encouragement to men of science and industry? If our ancessors had few wants, they had likewise few enjoyments. If they knew not what sickness was, (owing to their want of proper *practitioners*) they could never prize the blessings of health. Sir, it appears to me evidently, that we of the present day are as much superior to our forefathers, as the *Dispensatory* of our College is superior to all others. As to the comparative anatomy of the males and females, I am rather at a loss. Each so much resembles each, (as two pills from one box,) that I can hardly form a *prognosis* of their merits. We see, on the one hand,

females

females strutting with all the boldness of men; and, on the other, men gliding along with all the softness and delicacy of women. I say, Sir, it would require a very skillful dissector to separate the integuments which fix their distinctive qualities; and a practitioner of no common merit, to prescribe the remedies which might reduce the apparent dislocation. For my own part, I think the superiority of men to women is evident from this (among many other cases which have come within my own practice,) that they apply oftener for *advice:* and, Sir, you know, that great minds, though conscious of their strength, are always anxious to learn from every pharmacopœia of information. Thus, Sir, I think I have fully proved the force of the arguments urged by Mr Macalpin; amputated the force of his reasoning; and carried off, like the operation of a *cathartic*, any bad impression which it may have left on your *nervous system.*"

"After this speech, which seemed to make a great impression on the audience, was finished, another gentleman rose to reply; but, as I was either tired, or satisfied with what I had heard, I left the meeting, when this gentleman (who I found was of the law) was putting cases and quoting precedents, in favour of his opinion. The particulars of the farther *transactions* of this judicious club may perhaps amuse the public at some future period. I am,

SIR,

Yours, &c. *S.*

Life of John Eleventh Earl of Mar, *including Memoirs of the* Union, *and of the* Rebellion *in* 1715.

(*Continued from p.* 501.)

THE ministers having gained, by means of the Duke of Hamilton, the nomination of the commissioners, adjourned the House till the 20th of December.

Not long after the adjournment, the Earl of Mar, who during the whole session had done signal service to the Court, was created Secretary of State in room of the Marquis of Annandale, who was promoted to the presidency of the Council *.

At length, the period for which Mar had often devoutly wished, arrived. On the 27th of February 1706, the Queen issued an order, under the great seal, appointing the commissioners for Scotland. Those for England were not nominated till the 10th of April. Thirty-one were chosen for each kingdom. Mar was the third in the order for Scotland. On the 16th of April they met for the first time at the council chamber of the Cockpit near Whitehall. A more interesting object never engaged the attention of statesmen, and the two nations waited in suspence the issue of their deliberations.

What share each individual had in arranging and maturing the articles of the treaty cannot now be known. For the greater dispatch of business, it was agreed that the delegates from each kingdom should meet apart, and there reduce to writing those propositions which were afterwards to be submitted to the consideration of the other commissioners †. Hence the accounts of this transaction which we possess, contain only a general relation of the affair, without entering into a detail of the private

* Tindal, vi. 200.

† Defoe's History of the Union, 12.

private reasonings of those who conducted it. We cannot, however, suppose that Mar, who laboured with such zeal to pave the way for the negociation, would remain an idle spectator while the treaty was depending. This conclusion is confirmed by the minutes of the public conferences held at the Cock-pit, which were afterwards laid before the respective Parliaments of England and Scotland, and which Defoe has transcribed into his History of the Union. From thence it would appear that Mar not only engaged in the deliberations with eagerness, but had accquitted himself in such a manner as to acquire the respect and secure the confidence of his countrymen. At the public conferences, the lord treasurer, the keeper of the seal, and the Earl of Pembroke, presented the resolutions to which the English Commissioners had separately agreed: The Scotch employed indiscriminately their Chancellor and the Earl of Mar, and these only *.

With such assiduity did the commissioners apply themselves to the business for which they were met, that the several articles of the treaty were adjusted by the 22d July, and next day laid before the Queen.

Of the articles of the Union, on which depended the future fate of Scotland, and in the formation of which Mar had a principal hand, it may not be improper here to give an account. They were in number 29, the substance of which is as follows: That the succession of the united kingdoms should be vested in the Princess Sophia and her heirs: that the united kingdoms be represented by one parliament: that all the subjects of Great Britain should enjoy a communication of privileges and advantages: that the regulations and encouragements for trade and commerce should be the same: that Scotland should not be charged with the temporary duties on certain commodities: that the Scots should receive 398,085l. 10s. as an equivalent for that proportion of their excise and customs which should be applied to the payment of the debts of England: that when the revenues of Scotland should increase, an additional equivalent should be given for the additional proportion of their taxes which would be thus employed; the money arising from these equivalents to be expended in reducing the coin of Scotland to the standard of England; in paying off the stock and interest due to the African company; in discharging the public debts of Scotland, and in promoting the manufactures and fisheries: that the laws relating to public right and policy should be the same throughout the united kingdom; but that no alteration, except for the manifest advantage of Scotland, should take place respecting private rights: that the Court of Session and other courts of judicature in Scotland should remain as they were, subject only to the Parliament of Great Britain: that heritable offices and superiorities, and offices for life, should be reserved to the owners as rights of property: the rights of the Scots royal burrows should continue entire: that Scotland should be represented in Parliament by sixteen peers and forty-five commoners: that all peers of Scotland should be peers of Great Britain, and enjoy every honour and privilege with English peers of the same rank, except the right of sitting in the House of Lords, and the privileges depending thereon; but the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, the public records and rolls, should remain as they were in Scotland: that all laws and statutes in either kingdom, so far as they might be inconsistent with the terms of these articles, should be declared void by

* Minutes in Defoe passim.

by the respective parliaments of the two kingdoms *.

These articles, so equitable in themselves, and so necessary for the safety and tranquillity of the kingdom, met in the Scottish parliament with a warm and powerful opposition. The speeches of Belhaven, and of the Duke of Hamilton, which are recorded in the histories of that period, made a strong impression on the public mind. Mar, however, who had forwarded the treaty in its earlier stages, did not on this occasion relax in his zeal to promote it. In the parliament house, though not an eloquent, he was yet a frequent speaker †; and out of doors, he exerted himself to the utmost to traverse the designs of the opposition, or to conciliate their goodwill. Never, surely, was a man better qualified to execute the part which he had chosen to act. The dignity of his descent gave him a high rank among the peers of his country, and by his personal address he easily acquired the ascendent over the minds of those whose acquaintance he had gained. By his intervention the Duke of Hamilton was introduced to Queensberry; a circumstance on which the success of the treaty eventually depended.

Respectable by his birth, as the first peer of the realm, and, after the House of Hanover, the next heir to the crown, the Duke of Hamilton might naturally have been expected to have been the leader of whatever party he had chosen to espouse. Upon the present occasion he was foremost in the ranks of opposition: where his personal influence, at all times great, was heightened by a singular concurrence of events. The Jacobites and Presbyterians were not, in general, more unlike in their religious sentiments than in their political principles. His Grace, however, at this time enjoyed the confidence of both. The one being devoted to him on account of the piety of his mother, and the other in consequence of his well-known attachment to the House of Stuart. The acquisition of such a nobleman's secret favour could not fail to facilitate the views of the ministers, and give security to their proceedings. The good effects of it accordingly soon appeared.

Whilst in parliament, each article was successively disputed and confirmed, the ferment of the people against the Union augmented daily. In the west, the Cameronians and peasants had taken up arms, and were ready to march to Edinburgh, to disperse a wretched parliament, which, they said, had basely sold the honour and interests of the nation. Similar offers were sent to the patriots from Angus and Perthshire: and the Duke of Athol, whose influence in the Highlands was extensive, had undertaken to secure Stirling, and thus preserve the communication betwixt the west and the north. When their designs were ripe for execution, they were discovered and defeated. Cunningham, the leader of the Cameronians, betrayed the scheme to Queensberry. At the request of that nobleman, the Duke of Hamilton, on whom the people every where relied, dispatched private messengers thro' the country, to represent falsely that their friends in town were backward and irresolute. Alarmed at this intelligence, those of the country people who had appeared in arms returned to their homes, and those who had undertaken to join them remained at rest.

Nor was this the most important service

* Defoe. Tindal.

† Lockhart's memoirs, 140. † Lockhart's memoirs.

service his Grace rendered to the ministry. When every other resource had failed, the members of opposition had resolved upon a last effort. This was a national address against the Union. The form of one was prepared by Fletcher of Salton, which being subscribed by the freeholders in a body, was to have been presented to the Queen. After this the opposition were to have entered their solemn protest against the treaty, and then to have seceded from parliament. Had this measure been duly executed, we are assured * that the commissioners would have adjourned the parliament and desisted from that Union, to which there was such a general aversion. The address was highly approved of by the Duke, and he undertook to lead the protest. The day was fixed for the protestation. A detailed and high-spirited address was drawn up. But on the preceding evening, at a secret interview with Queensberry, Hamilton adjusted his terms with the court.

Next morning he was afflicted with the tooth-ache; and when compelled, by the severe reproaches of his friends, to attend the House, he shrunk from his own protest. In the mutual altercation that ensued betwixt him and his party, so much time was spent that the favourable opportunity was lost. The article under the discussion of the house was agreed to; and the country party, dejected at the reiterated treachery of their leader, abandoned all concert, and in a few days deserted parliament in despair †.

On the 14th of February 1707 the whole of the articles were approved by the estates of Scotland. On the 22d of the same, they were read in the House of Commons in England, and voted by a great majority. The treaty met with some opposition in the House of Lords. It was, however, carried there also on the 4th of March. On the 6th it received the royal assent, and the 1st of May was fixed for the commencement of the Union. The ratification of the treaty was announced by the commissioner to the parliament of Scotland, which, on the 25th of March, was adjourned for a few days, but, in effect, dissolved for ever ‡.

In this manner was the Union betwixt Scotland and England accomplished. It gave to the sober and enlightened part of the people in the two countries great satisfaction. It prevented a civil war, secured the protestant succession, and promised to put a period for ever to these dissensions, which had often agitated the two countries, and frequently endangered their safety. In Scotland, unfortunately, the treaty did not meet with general approbation. Their aversion to it, occasioned by the sense of recent injuries from the English, prolonged their grievances, and for many years repressed the beneficial effects which it naturally tended to produce. But now, when time has obliterated many national prejudices, and the experience of nearly a century has been in favour of its happy consequences, men begin to entertain but one sentiment on the subject. They may execrate indeed the interested conduct of many of the agents employed upon the occasion, but must allow that nothing ever contributed more to the aggrandisement of Great Britain, and that Queen Anne justly reckoned it the most glorious event that distinguished her illustrious reign.

Many of the Scotch politicians, who in

* Clerk's MSS. notes on Lochart, 294, 326. Laing's History of Scotland, II. 332.

† Lockhart, 326. Laing II. 334.

‡ Minutes of the parliament of Scotland, in Defoe's History of the Union.

in parliament appeared in support of the Union, were either corrupted by English money, or biassed from the expectation of preferment to offices and employments. To the honour of Mar let it be remembered, that he promoted the treaty from principle, sincerely rejoiced in its success, and in his future parliamentary capacity strenuously maintained it in its full extent and force.

(*To be continued.*)

The TRAVELLER, No. IV.

To W. Shaw,

IT really is astonishing to see how some people's children are patronized by Fortune.—She caresses them on the very spot where they were created:—she feasts them with felicity in the midst of their dearest connexions, without putting them to the trouble and expence of wearing their shoes in quest of happiness; nor are they ever permitted to take a ramble in this wilderness, without being attended by the valets of *Good Luck*, lest peradventure they should run foul of a stumbling-block, and break their shins: whilst others, born to the same hopes, and probably under the same roof, are set adrift on the tempestuous ocean of life, without either anchor, or rudder, or pilot. There is yourself, for example—the range of your excursions seldom stretches beyond the beauties of the parish where you was born and bred: you are cloathed with your mother's industry, and fattened with the firstlings of your father's flock; associate with the play-fellows of your youth, with the companions of your earliest years; and well do you know what confidence to put in their integrity, because experience has stamped their characters:—whilst I, like unto Noah's dove, who found no rest for the sole of her foot; or an itenerant tinker, who makes every friendly kiln his home, and every hospitable barn his habitation, am buffeted to and fro on the play-green of life, enjoying the conversation of temporary acquaintances, and shaking hands with unproven friendship:—joys far from being congenial to my heart. But reflections of this description have a great tendency to inflame our passions, sour our dispositions, and render us dissatisfied with the cool springs and the green arbours which Omnipotence has provided by the way-side for our accommodation: therefore do I consign the festering insinuations of cloven-footed Envy to the bats and to the moles, and rejoice in the race which Providence has appointed me to run. After all, I am more than half persuaded, that the causes of our disquiet are oftner imagined than real; and that the gaudy objects of our envy, if possessed, would have no greater tendency to enrich our happiness, than the hamely russet joys already in our possession. How do I know that the laird, enthroned in his arm-chair, wi' a bumper o' Burgundy in his nieve; or, seated in old Wiseacre's study, chaffering for his daughter, enjoys the term of his existence more exquisitely than the tiller of the ground, newly risen up frae a cauld well, and whistling "Katharine Ogie," between the stilts of his plough; or nestled amang the strae in the neuk o' his master's barn, wi' Jenny in his oxter. For my own part, when I seriously consider the souple tricks play'd by our rascally Bankers and scoundrel *Flat-catchers*; the depredations committed on our fields, and in our meadows, by East winds and lang droughts; the bad effects of ill een, incurable cantrips, and smoorin' snaws, amang the sheep, the nout, and the naigs;—together

gether with the amazing dexterity of sharpers, swindlers, housebreakers, pick-pockets, &c.—right cheerily do I sit down and contemplate my ill-plenish'd patches, because,

> Auld Britain's Pilot scarce do soundly snore,
> Dreaming his bark is wreck'd on Ruin's shore;
> While souter Sawney, cloutin' my auld shoon,
> Throws by his single—lays his ailshein down,
> Steiks his toom kyte, and tirling aff his claes,
> Out our the lugs amang the blankets gaes;
> Nor dreams the Dons hae gie'n our fleets the slip,
> But soundly soughs awa' at Nannie's hip.

Fortune, it is true, denies me the superfluities of affluence, but indulgent Heaven kindly provides me with bread to eat and water to drink. Nourished by the simplest regimen, I cheerfully continue my journey, unaccompanied with the faithful companions of Voluptuousness, Riot, Disease, and Regret. No dæmons from the citadel of Remorse haunt my repose;—no tormenting fiends, in the pay of disappointed Ambition, mar my peace:—nor do the sons and daughters of Intemperance embitter my joys:

> But blyth, as ony chammer cricket,
> Nae bouster'd Sofa hears my maen;
> Whare gout-tormented hounds lye streiket,
> Whare Aldermen wi' surfeits graen *.

Now with respect to my Lord Mayor's show, the lions in the tower, St Paul's cathedral, the humours of Bartholomew fair, &c. &c. in the course of our correspondence, I shall endeavour to gratify your curiosity thereanant; but for news, unless they actually come under the denomination of parish squabbles, or barber's shop-tidings, I shall have nothing at all to do with them. For a faithful account of great events, such as earthquakes and whirlwinds, battles and sieges, &c. I refer you to the pages of more able and intelligent writers;—behold, are they not trumpeted to the world by the publishers of Journals, Heralds, Couriers, and Mercurys, by the nimble-fingered magicians, who can assemble an army of Russians for the purpose of beating out Bonaparte's brains, and march them peaceably back again to their own fire sides, with the same dexterity as galloway ghosts are conjured into the Red-Sea.—The only article of the news kind worthy of postage is a strange fracas which lately took place in the parish of *Stechkyte*, where I have taken up my residence for the present. It is a curious long-winded story, and will, I have every reason in the world to believe, throw some light upon the humours and dispositions of the parishioners; therefore it may be necessary, before I proceed any farther, to say a few words by way of preface.

Genius of immortal truth, who leanest over the historian's chair, as he delineates the features of other times, inspiring his pen, and invigorating his style, spread thy maps and thy charts before mine eyes, that I may sail wide of errors, sunken rocks, and falsehood's whirlpools.—And

* We have reason to be thankful that this lamentable disease is rapidly declining within the bills of mortality. Last Lord Mayor's day *only* three of our citizens bursted their barrels with overgorging.

And thou who stalkest before the sons of immortality, sounding the bugle of applause, and enrolling their names in the annals of renown,—thou long-legged Nimrod, who boundest over the mountains swift as a young roe, with all the beagles of Parnassus yelping at thy heels, protect my helpless tale from the iron jaws of these ferocious Cannibals the criticks; from the fury of Willie Mundle *, and the wrath of Fanny Bone †. Conscious of my own unworthiness, I petition not for an honourable birth in Biallie B——d's bow window, being sensible, that the presence of such a ragamuffian as I am, would degrade his Edinburgh almanaks, his Morocco needle-books, and his siller nick-nacks: but thrust thou me into the ballad-fraught pannier of some honest ass, or lay me gently down alongside of Tom Hickathrift, Wise Willie, and John Cheap the chapman, in Lucky Armstrong's wicker basket; then shall I be introduced into the presence of my dearest friends, the sutors, the tailors, and the auld wives;—then will the herd callan, as he rins owre the know cryin', "*Haud awa, tittie,*" tently keep his hand in the peak o' his plaid, anxious for my safety:—he will lay himself down on the callar shadow of some branching thorn, and pore over my rude unburnish'd pages with greedy delight:—he will beckon to the truant school-boy, as he warily sculks amang the scrogs, and presenting me as the most esteemed author in his library, cause him to uncork his ink-horn, and disengage the quill twisted in the band of his hat:—then will they cunningly club their heads together, and beautifully embellish the blank leaf fronting my title page with rural artless verse:—

Geordy Hoddin is my name,
And Scotland is my nation,
Birkbourock is my dwelling place,
And pleasant habitation.

Geordy Hoddin aught this beuk,
And cott it wi' his money,
The price o' whilk was *three baubees*,
So farewell, my dear honey.

Thus, my dear Wattie, have I honestly pointed out the very summit of my wishes, and the highest pinnacle to which my literary ambition could wish to soar.

Method of removing Spots *of* Grease.

TAKE five or six pieces of lighted charcoal, about the size of a wallnut; wrap them in a piece of white and very clean linen, which has been previously dipt in water, and squeezed in the hand to press out the superabundant water. Extend the stuff that is spotted on a table, on which a very clean napkin has first been spread; then take the cloth containing the charcoal by the four corners, and lay it upon the spot. Lift it up and put it down again on the spot ten or twelve times successively, pressing lightly upon it, and the spot will entirely disappear. When the spot is considerable it sometimes goes through the stuff, and the grease or oil is imbibed by the napkin. But whether this is the case or not, when you lay the charcoal on the spot, a thick vapour rises from it, which has the smell of the substance that caused it. Hence it is to be presumed, that the heat diffused by the burning charcoal volatilizes the water of the cloth in which they are wrapped, and thus decomposes the grease and oil, which it reduces to vapours. So much, however, is certain, that no spot of the above-mentioned kind has ever resisted this process.

New

* A Tobacconist. † A Confectioner.

New Method of extracting RAW SUGAR *from* BEETROOT.

By M. Achard.

HAVING properly cleaned the beet-roots, cut them in slices, and subject them to the press. The juice obtained from them is black and of a dark colour. Besides sugar, it contains albumine, extractive matter, and other substances, which must be separated from it before sugar can be obtained. It is in this separation that the essential part of the process of making sugar from the beet-root consists.

In a boiler of tin, or tinned copper, mix 100 libs. of the juice of the beet root with three ounces six drams of sulphuric acid, diluted in one pound of water, and immediately pour the matter into vessels, in which it must be left standing twelve, eighteen, or twenty four hours. Twelve hours are sufficient, but it cannot sustain any injury in twenty-four, as the acid prevents any alteration of the juice. To separate the sulphuric acid, incorporate with the juice seven ounces and a half of wood ashes, and afterwards two ounces six drams and a half of lime slaked with water. The sulphuric acid causes the albumine to coagulate, and the ashes being composed principally of lime, together with the lime afterwards added, separate the acid under the form of a salt, which is difficult to be dissolved. It is well known, that in the West Indies, in the manufactories of raw sugar, and in our sugar houses in Europe, lime is employed to promote the separation and crystallization of sugar.

After this operation it is necessary to clarify the juice of the beet root; and for this purpose the juice is removed into a boiler, set in such a manner that the fire can act only on its bottom. The fire is increased to a degree approaching to ebullition, without stirring the liquid. The fire is then extinguished, and the scum is taken off as fast as it rises in the form of large black flakes. The liquor must afterwards be passed through a wooden strainer, taking the precaution not to shake it too much, lest the sediment should be mixed with it, and stop the pores of the strainer. The scum and the dirt left upon the filter serve as food for pigs.

The juice thus clarified and filtered must be poured into a boiler, with a flat bottom, to the height of only six inches, and it is then evaporated with a brisk fire. By this method you prevent the liquid from being converted into a mucoso-saccharine liquid, which resists crystallization.

When the liquid is reduced by evaporation to one half of its quantity, remove it into tin vessels, six feet high and six inches wide, having a cock at the distance of six inches from the bottom; and there let it remain two or three days. In this interval the juice deposits the rest of its impurities, and especially the gipsum which it retained. At the end of this time draw off the liquid, and pour it again, but only to the height of three inches, into the evaporating copper, and proceed to thicken it by a fire, gradually augmented to ebullition. In proportion as the sugar becomes concentrated, care must be taken to diminish the fire, to prevent it from burning, which would render it quite unfit to be converted into loaf sugar. When the juice has acquired the necessary consistence, the fire must immediately be taken from under the boiler.

In half an hour pour the juice thus

thus boiled to a due consistence, into cones or moulds, the points of which are covered with a piece of linen cloth, and into which has been put a small quantity of sugar candy broken into coarse pieces; after which remove the moulds into a place whose temperature is between ten and twenty degrees of Reaumur.

When the different operations have been well executed, the greatest part of the sugar is crystallized in the space of twenty-four hours. If it is boiled too much, the whole is converted into a granulated mass, the interstices of which are filled with molasses.

After all the sugar is well crystalized, uncover the point of the mould, and place it over an earthen vessel, that the molasses may drain off: this, according as the juice is more or less boiled, requires three or four weeks. The sugar which remains in the moulds, and is of a yellow, more or less white, and in crystalline grains, of a larger or smaller size, according to the success of the process, is the sugar of beet-root.

M. Achard, with a view to save time, and to dispense with the necessity of employing vessels for settling, made an alteration in this method which he at first followed. To the juice when half evaporated, and gently boiling, he added for 1200 lbs. of the roots, five quarts of skimmed milk, and a little afterwards one quart of vinegar, and in this manner effected the second clarification immediately in the boiler.

By refining, all the products furnished by West India sugar may be obained from this sugar of beet-root; and by claying, it may be rendered equally white.

Particulars of the Life and Writings of Ariosto.

From Roscoe's Life of Leo X.

WHILST many of the most distinguished scholars of Italy, attracted by the generosity of the pontiff, had taken up their residence in Rome, the celebrated Ariosto, the chief favourite of the muses, and the glory of his age, remained at Ferrara, attached to the court of the Cardinal Hippolita d'Este, in whose employment he had lived from the the year 1503. During this period, he had rendered many important services to Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, both in a civil and military capacity; in the former of which he had incurred no less danger than in the latter, particularly in his embassy to Rome in the year 1512, to appease the anger of that irascible pontiff, Julius II. The long and friendly intercourse which had subsisted between Ariosto and Leo X. before his elevation to the pontificate, induced the poet soon after that event to hasten to Rome, in the hopes of sharing that bounty which was so liberally bestowed on others of much inferior merit. Leo recognized his old friend; and raising him from the ground, and kissing him on each cheek, assured him of the continuance of his favour and protection. The favour of the pontiff extended, however, no farther on this occasion, than to grant him a special bull to secure to him the profits to arise from the publication of his celebrated poem. But if the sanguine expectations of the poet were disappointed, his good sense soon convinced him that the blame was not wholly to be imputed to the pope; and whilst he describes in the most lively manner the demolition of his hopes, he furnishes, even in the midst of his sarcasms, a sufficient apology for the pontiff.

That Ariosto felt his disappointment is evident from many other passages in his satires, in which he ad-

verts

verts to his journey to Rome with equal vexation and pleasantry. Certain it is, that the munificence of the pontiff by no means corresponded with the kind and even affectionate reception which the poet experienced on his arrival. The granting him a pontifical privilege, for securing to him the sole right of printing his great work, the bull for which was, as he pointedly informs us, expedited *at his own expence*, was assuredly no great effort of princely bounty. It is however evident, from the writings of Ariosto, that he possessed a considerable share of that impatience and irritability which are the usual attendants of genius. After waiting a few days at Rome, in the expectation that the pope would have made a liberal provision for one towards whom he had expressed such uncommon regard, he hastily took his departure, with a firm resolution never more to return. There is, however, sufficient reason to believe, that Ariosto experienced at different times the liberality of the pontiff: and in particular, that Leo presented him with several hundred crowns, towards the expence of publishing his immortal poem; and it is certain that the disappointment, which he has described in such lively terms, did not excite in the generous breast of Ariosto any lasting degree of animosity towards the pontiff; whom he has frequently mentioned in his subsequent writings, with the highest veneration and applause.

On quitting Rome, Ariosto did not immediately return to Ferrara, but paid a visit to Florence, where he was present at the rejoicings which took place in that city on the elevation of Leo X. He remained there at least six months, and probably a much longer time; attracted by the air and situation of the place, the beauty of the women, and the manners of the inhabitants; and on his departure, celebrated, in an exquisite poem, the opportunities of enjoyment which it afforded him, and which it seems were sufficient to banish all anxieties but those of love. On his arrival at Ferrara, he again attached himself to the service of the cardinal Ippolito; which, however, did not prevent his finishing the poem, on which he had been so long employed, and which he published at Ferrara, in the year 1515. If Ariosto was disappointed in the conduct of Leo X. he had much more reason to complain of the illiberality and insensibility of his great patron the cardinal, to whom he has inscribed his work, in terms of such high commendation; but who, instead of affording him any recompence for his labous, inquired from him, with the indifference of a stupid curiosity, where he had collected together such a number of absurdities. This reproof, which was not counterbalanced by any act of kindness on the part of the cardinal, greatly affected the poet, who, in the second edition of his poem, expressed his sense of it by an *Impresa*, or device, in which he has represented a serpent, towards which a hand is stretched out, attempting with a pair of sheers to cut off its head, and surrounded with the motto, *pro bono malum*. This device, in which he seems to have alluded to the supposed healing power of the serpent, he exchanged in the next edition for one which he perhaps thought would be more generally understood, and represented his lost labours by the emblem of a hive of bees, which are destroyed with flame, for the purpose of robbing them of their honey.

In the year 1518, the Cardinal Ippolito d'Este undertook a journey to Hungary, on which he expected to be accompanied by the most eminent persons in his court, and among the rest by Ariosto. The poet was not, however, inclined to make such a sacrifice of his time, of which he well.

well knew the value; or of his health, which was then in a precarious state, to the gratification of a person who appears not to have merited his attachment. By his refusal, however, he not only lost the favour of the cardinal, but incurred his resentment, which he manifested by depriving the poet of the pitiful stipend of twenty-five crowns, which it seems the cardinal allowed him every four months, but which he had not always the good fortune to obtain. This event supplied Ariosto with the subject of his first satire, in which he has treated it with the most severe pleasantry, the most attractive simplicity, and the most inimitable wit; avowing, however, his resolution to maintain the independence both of his person and mind, and to withdraw from the vexations of a court, to the retirement of private life.

The loss of his patron seems to have been the commencement of the good fortune of Ariosto. Immediately after that event he was again called to Ferrara, by the Duke Alfonso, who appears to have been desirous of repairing the neglect of his brother, and who appointed Ariosto to a respectable situation in his court, without, however, requiring from him any attendance which might interfere with his studies.

The liberality of the Duke soon enabled Ariosto to erect for himself a house in the city of Ferrara, in the front of which he placed an inscription suitable to the modest mansion of a poet, and consistent with the moderation and independence of his own character. "*Parva sed apta mihi; sed nulli obnoxia; sed non sordida; parta meo sed tandem aere domus.*" In this residence, and in the gardens attached to it, he devoted himself with fresh ardour to his literary pursuits; he composed the additional cantos to his Orlando, and versified his two comedies of the *Cassaria* and the Suppositi, which he had in his youth written in prose. Soon after the death of Leo X. his leisure was indeed, for a short time, interrupted by a mission to the district of Garsagnana, a part of the territory of Ferrara, whether he was sent by the Duke, to appease, by his discretion and authority, a tumult among the inhabitants, in which his efforts had the desired success; but the city of Ferrara continued to be his chief residence until the time of his death, which happened on the sixth day of June 1533, after he had attained the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Of a work, so well known and so universally read, as the *Orlando Furioso*, any observations would now be superfluous, and of the satirical and lyric productions of Ariosto, some specimens applicable to the events of the times have already been given. Like most of the eminent scholars of the age, he devoted a portion of his leisure to Latin compositions; but although his productions in this language have considerable merit, it is on his writings in his native tongue, that his permanent reputation is founded. On taking a general view of the poets of this period, we immediately perceive that Ariosto occupies the first station, and that had it been deprived of the splendour of his talents, a considerable diminution must have been made from the glory of the age. The fertility of his invention, the liveliness of his imagery, the natural ease and felicity of his diction, give a charm to his compositions, which arrests the attention, and interests the feelings of the reader in a degree not experienced from the productions of any of his contemporaries. Whilst the other writers of Italy were devoting their talents to the close imitation of Petrarca, and to the mere elegancies of expression, he allowed himself a wider range, and poured forth the ideas of his creative fancy in his own attrac-

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tive and forcible language. Hence the genius of Ariosto is not presented to us in the fashionable garb of the day, as it was indiscriminately worn by his contemporaries: but in its own natural and becoming dress, which appears equally graceful, and appropriate at all times and in all places. By the example of Bembo, the Italians would have written with correctness, and with elegance, but they would have been read only by their own countrymen. The delicate and attenuated sentiment which gives its faint animation to their writings, is lost when an attempt is made to transfuse it into another language: but the bold and vigorous ideas of Ariosto bear, without injury, all change of climate; and his works have contributed more than those of any other author, to diffuse a true poetical spirit through Europe.

Account of the ancient CONSTITUTION *and* LAWS *of* SCOTLAND, *Translated from a French manuscript written in the year* 1539.

THE King and Queen of Scotland, our sovereigns, have in this their kingdom such pre-eminence and royal authority, as, and as much as other Christian Kings have or can have, upon their subjects, acknowledging no other superiors but God, King of kings.

And as to the revenues and estates of the crown, they are entrusted to the charge of two officers, viz. the comptroller and treasurer.

The comptroler is the receiver general of the revenues called the *Propriets*, which lies in fruit rents and ordinary revenues of dutchies, counties, and other lands and lordships which belong to the crown whether united or not united to it, the revenue of which is contained in the rules of the Exchequer. Which comptroller has in each country certain clerks, particular receivers, to receive the said revenues and to keep an account of them; also the said comptroller is receiver general of all the great customs, of all and every the cities, ports, and harbours of this kingdom. And in like manner the said comptroller has particular receivers in each of the said cities, to receive there the said great customs; which great customs consist in what the merchants pay to transport their goods not prohibited, as herrings, salmon, wool, leather, cloth, and other such like, the price of which goods is contained in the said rules and ordinances of the Exchequer.

And for the payment of the duties above mentioned, the said comptroller may proceed in three ways; the one by the seizure and consequent sale of all and every the goods belonging to them until full payment.

The other is to put the creditors into prison till the said payment.

The third is to put them to the *lorn*, called rebellion and exile from the kingdom, from which follows confiscation of all their moveable goods in default of the said payment, and this without deduction of the principal debt.

And that the meaning of the words united or not united may be understood, there are lands belonging to the king which are united, which cannot be alienated nor given in perpetual lease, called *Emphiteose*, without the consent of the three estates. There are also lands not united, as the county of Murray, which not long ago has fallen to the crown, because its last heir was a bastard, and in like manner the lands of the county of Lennox, and of others, who, from having been condemned of high treason, have lost

lost their lands; and these being confiscated to the crown, the king can make alienation and disposition of these lands without the advice or consent of the said three estates.

And of the said baronies and lands belonging to the crown, a great part is given in perpetual lease, another part in lease for three, five, seven, or nine years. And it is to be observed, that the holders of those which are for a certain time, make no building, nor plantation, nor other improvement, upon the said lands, for fear of being expelled from them.

There are certain commodities prohibited and forbid to be carried out of this kingdom, under pain of confiscation thereof; as corn, barley, oats, and other grains; flesh and green white fish, viz. cod and ling.

The treasurer has a general intromission and charge upon casualties, which consists in duties and profits that by accident and chance come to the crown, as *Wardis*, *Relieff*, *Nonentries* to vacant lands, marriages; also compositions given by the king for infeudations to lands sold or resigned among the inhabitants of this kingdom into the hands of the king; also all the revenue of the moveable goods forfeited to the crown by confiscation and execution of justice, likewise the compositions made for remission and pardon of crimes committed; even the goods of children not legitimate, and others who die without heirs.

Also the fruits and temporal revenues of vacant bishoprics till the intimation of the bulls of their provision. Finally, the profits which may arise from mines and from coinage. And it is to be understood, that all the mines of gold or of silver of this kingdom belong to the king, even those of lead, from which, in refining, silver may be drawn or extracted, such as is all the lead of this country; and this without giving any share or composition to the proprietor of the land in which the said mines are situated.

It is to be noted, that all lands in this kingdom are held from the king by his subjects in five manners; the first is *Wardis*, called in French *Guarde*, the second is called *Blanche-ferme* the third is called *enBourgeoise*, the fourth is called *Omorne*; the fifth is given in perpetual lease, or for a certain time, as is declared in the article of the property.

Ward is, when the possessors of these lands die, their heirs cannot have possession, called in Scotland Sasine, and entry to the said lands, till they be of the age of twenty one years complete, for males, and for females fourteen years complete, during which time the king holds the said lands in his hand. And at the entry to the said lands, called Sasine, the heirs are bound to advance the fruits of one year to the king for their entry, which is called Relief. And in case that the heirs of those holding lands from the king in ward are not married, they are bound to marry at the pleasure and will of the king, yet with persons of good character and equal condition, under pain, if they are males, and required by the king to marry, of paying the double of the profit which they would or could have for the said marriage. And if they are females required for the said marriage as above, and marry themselves to other persons than those named by the king, they pay in like manner the double of the profit of their marriage, which marriage is valued more than too dear in this country, and almost at the value of the lands. And if they are not required, they pay only the value of their marriages. And in case they have to do carnally with any one, without being with him married, they lose the succession of the said inheritance. And if she who has carnal commerce with

without marriage has a sister, the lands which she loses on that account fall and devolve to that her sister.

And however the tenant of the said lands in ward holds other lands of other lords also in ward, of whatever value they be, he owes nothing to the said lords by whom he holds the said lands by reason of his marriage, but is bound to pay all the profit to the king only.

And it is to be noted, that the possessors of the said lands, thus held, cannot sell nor give either the whole or a great part of them without leave from the king. And if they sell the whole or the greater part of them, the buyers and sellers lose the lands, and they are confiscated into the hands of the king.

Blancheferme is the most noble and free manner of holding land in this kingdom, for the possessors of the lands thus held are only bound to pay annually, as at the feast of St John the Baptist, a rose, or a pair of gloves, or any other such thing in sign of liberty, as appears by the letters of their infeudations.

En Bourgeisie consists in this, that the king has given certain lands in cities and boroughs to the inhabitants for the time, of said cities and boroughs, to build houses there, for which houses there are paid to the king, annually, certain small sums contained in the Exchequer.

En Ouesne is, that the king has given to the church certain lands to make prayers and orisons for ever.

Non-entry. It must be understood, that by the custom of this kingdom, the dead does not infeft the living in lands and inheritances. For the possessor dying, his heir cannot of his own authority take possession of the lands of the deceased, if he does not previously obtain letters of chancery addressed to the seneschal, steward, or bailiff, of the country in which the said lands are situated. The purpose of this is to enquire who is the true heir of the said deceased person. And the enquiry being made by the said seneschal, and produced in chancery, the said heir obtains other letters of chancery addressed to the said seneschal, steward, or bailiff, to put him in possession of those lands, during which time the king has the said lands in his hand, which is called Nonentry, and this right of nonentry has place in lands held from the king in each of the three manners of holding lands above specified, which are *Ward, Blancheferme*, and perpetual lease, called *Emphiteose.*

And to understand more easily the article of compositions given for infeudations to the lands sold or resigned among the inhabitants of this kingdom into the hands of the king, it must be understood that the king is not bound to receive any resignations, nor other dispositions, of the said lands, except at his good pleasure, and for that composition which his treasurer receives.

And to understand the article of all the revenue of moveable goods forfeited to the crown by confiscation and execution of justice in criminal cases, it must be understood, that whenever any one is put to death, and executed, for whatever cause it be, he does not lose on that account his lands and inheritances, except in crimes of high treason. And by the Acts of Parliament lately made by the deceased James V. King of Scotland, of good memory, it is said and enjoined, that no one shall burn stalks of corn or other grains, nor commit murder on the counsellors of session in this kingdom, under pain of high treason. For other crimes and bodily condemnations following, there is no loss nor confiscation, except of their moveables.

And for the understanding of the article Horn, it is to be understood, that if any continue in it a year and

a day, all his lands are thereby confiscated into the hands of the king, during the life of the said rebel, after whose death his heir can succeed to them. And in case that in consequence of offence or crime, the king succeeds to the goods of any criminals, although their debts were liquidated by sentence, or otherwise, the king is not bound to pay any thing to the creditors of the said criminals.

(To be continued.)

Account of the most flourishing Periods of the Arts in ITALY.

(*Concluded from p.* 529.)

THE individual who, as an artist, forms the chief glory of the pontificate of Leo X. is the accomplished Raffaello; who, uniting to an elevated genius, and a great variety of talents, the most engaging modesty and complacency of manner, attracted in an eminent degree the favour and munificence of the pontiff. Under such patronage, the works already commenced in the chambers of the Vatican, proceeded with increased ardour. The first subject in which Raffaello engaged, after the elevation of Leo X. was the representation of Attila, king of the Huns, opposed and driven from Italy, by the admonitions of the sainted pontiff Leo III. which occupies one of the sides of the apartment in which Raffaello had before represented the Heliodorus and the miracle at Bolseau. The conception of this picture affords a decisive proof, that Raffaello combined the fancy of the poet with the skill of the painter. He saw, that to have exhibited a fierce and exasperated warrior retiring with his army at the pacific admonition of a priest, could only have produced an insipid and uninteresting effect. But how greatly is this incident dignified, how much is its importance encreased, by the miraculous interposition of St Peter and St Paul, the chief protecting saints of the Roman Church, who, descending through the air, in menacing attitudes, although visible only to the monarch, inspire him with that terrror, which the astonished spectators attribute to the eloquence and courage of the pontiff! Nor is it to be supposed, that this incident detracts from the merits of S. Leo, whose character and conduct derive from such auxiliaries higher honours, than the display of any mortal talents could bestow. That which appears to the faithful believer as a miracle, is, however, in the eye of the discriminating critic, only an elegant and expressive allegory, by which the artist insinuates, that on this important occasion, the pontiff was actuated by the genuine spirit of religion, and a true regard for the honour and safety of the Christian Church. In such instances, the sister arts assimilate with each other, and the *pictura loquans*, and the *muta poesis*, are synonimous terms.

All the powers of mind and of mechanism displayed by Raffaello in this picture, are, however, only the subordinate instruments of one great purpose; that of flattering the reigning pontiff. Even S. Leo himself, and his dignified attendants, become only suppositious personages, intended to immortalize Leo X. and the cardinals and prelates of his court, whose portraits are actually substituted for those of their predecessors, in the honours and dignities of the Roman see. Here a new allegory commences, which has hitherto wholly escaped the observation of the numerous

rous commentators on these celebrated productions. To have represented Leo X. as living in the time of Leo III. would have been an anachronism. To have exhibited him as miraculously expelling Attila from Italy, would have been a falsehood. But Attila himself is only the type of the French monarch Louis XII. whom Leo had, within the first months of his pontificate, divested of the state of Milan, and expelled from the limits of Italy. Here the allegory is complete; and here we discover the reason why, amidst the real or fictitious transactions of past ages, this particular incident should have been selected for the pencil of the artist, and why he has chosen to treat it in the manner described.

The liberation of St Peter from prison by the interposition of an angel, was the next subject which Raffaello undertook. This picture is opposite to that of the mass of Bolsena, and over the window of the apartment which looks towards the Belvedere. Flights of marble steps seem to ascend on each side the window to the prison, which is illuminated by the splendour of its heavenly visitant, who, with one hand gently awakes the sleeping saint, and with the other points towards the door, already open for his escape. In this piece the artist alludes, as Bellovi expressly informs us, to the capture of Leo X. at the battle of Ravenna, and to his subsequent liberation. In four compartments of the ceiling, formed by arabesque ornaments in *Chiaro-scuro*, executed before Raffaello commenced his labours, and which he left untouched, he has introduced four subjects of scripture history. Over the picture of Heliodorus is the representation of the Eternal Father, who promises to Moses the liberation of the children of Israel. Over that of Attila is Noah returning thanks to God after the deluge. Over the mass of Bolsena is the sacrifice of Abraham; and over the liberation of St Peter, the dream of Jacob, with the angels ascending and descending. Above the window of this apartment, which looks towards the Belvedere, yet remain the arms of Leo X. with the inscription, LEO X. PONT. MAX. ANNO CHR. MDXIV. Pontificatus sui II.

The reputation which Raffaello had acquired by the first part of his works in the Vatican, occasioned the productions of his pencil to be sought after with eagerness by the prelates and wealthy inhabitants of Rome; of these no one displayed greater eagerness to obtain them than the opulent merchant Agostino Cligi, who in his admiration and munificent encouragement of Raffaello, almost vied with the pontiff himself. Even under the pontificate of Julius II. Agostino had prevailed upon Raffaello to execute for him, in his newly-erected and elegant mansion in the Transtevere, now called the *Farnesina*, a picture in fresco, representing Galatea born in a car over the waves by dolphins, and surrounded by tritons and sea nymphs. This was soon afterwards followed by the paintings in the family chapel of Agostino, erected by him in the church of S. Maria della Pace at Rome. In this work, which, if we may believe Vassavi, was commenced by Raffaello after he had seen the productions of Michelagnolo in the Sistine chapel, he undertook, as if in emulation of that great man, to represent the prophets and sybils, in which he united a grander style of design than he had before displayed, with greater perfection of colouring; in so much, that these pieces are enumerated amongst the most exquisite productions of his pencil.

In the intervals of his engagements with Leo X. Raffaello returned to the house of his friend Agostino, where he decorated one of the apartments with

with the history of Cupid and Psyche, in a series of pictures, and represented in the ceiling of two large compartments, the complaint of Cupid and Psyche against each other to Jupiter, in the presence of the assembled deities, and the marriage of Cupid and Psyche. This labour was, however, frequently interrupted by the occasional absence of the artist, who being passionately enamoured of a beautiful young woman, the daughter of a baker in Rome, whence she was usually called *La Fornarina*, deserted his occupation for the sake of her society; a circumstance of which Agostino was no sooner aware, than he prevailed upon her to take up her abode in his house, and Raffaello, in her presence, proceeded in his work with great diligence. Nor was it as a painter only that Raffaello devoted his talents to the service of his friend. As an architect, he furnished Agostino with the designs from which he erected his beforementioned chapel, and even favoured him with a drawing for the elevation of his stables. He also undertook to superintend the execution of a magnificent sepulchre, which Agostino, in imitation of Julius II was desirous of having prepared in his own life-time, and which was intended to have been erected in his chapel. The workmanship was entrusted to the sculptor Lorenzetto, who executed two figures in marble as a part of the sepulchre, after models said to have been furnished by Raffaello, when the further progress of it was interrupted both by the death of Raffaello and his patron. One of these figures is the celebated statue of Jonah, which is allowed to exhibit a degree of excellence scarcely exceeded by the finest remains of ancient art. To this period of the life of Raffaello may be assigned the production of many of his pictures in oil, which were eagerly sought after, not only in Rome, but in other parts of Italy, and have since formed the chief ornaments of the most celebrated cabinets in Europe. Nor did he less distinguish himself by the excellence of his portraits, in which the utmost degree of truth and of nature was embellished by that ineffable grace, which, like the splendour that surrounds the pictured features of a saint, gives to all his works a character of divinity. Among these his portrait of Leo X. attended by the cardinals Giulio de Medici and Luigi Rossi, is eminently distinguished; and the applauses bestowed for nearly three centuries on this picture, whilst it remained in the ducal gallery at Florence, will now be re-echoed from another part of Europe.

These engagements did not, however, prevent this indefatigable artist from prosecuting his labours in the Vatican, and a third apartment was destined by Leo X to receive its ornaments from his talents: but human efforts have their limits; and Raffaello, whilst he furnished the designs, and diligently superintended the execution of the work, frequently giving the last finish with his own hand, found it necessary to employ young artists of promising talents in the more laborious part of the undertaking. Hence arose the school of Raffaello, or as it has usually been denominated in the annals of painting, the *Roman school* of design; the profession of which, without emulating the bold countour of the Florentine artists, or the splendid tints of the Venetians, have united with chastity of design, an appropriate gravity of colouring, and displayed a grace, and a decorum, not less interesting than the more obtrusive excellencies of their rivals. The subjects represented in this apartment are selected from the history of those distinguished pontiffs, who had borne the same name as the reigning Pope, The coronation of Charlemagne by Leo III. and the justification of the same

same pontiff from the accusations preferred against him to that monarch, occupy two sides of the room. The other two exhibit the victory of S. Leo IV. over the Saracens, at the port of Ostia, and the miraculous extinction of the conflagration in the *Borgo Vecchio* at Rome: incidents which we may be assured were not selected, without a reference to the views and conduct of the reigning pontiff; who, in raising these monuments to the memory of his illustrious predecessors, meant to prepare the way to the more direct celebration of the transactions of his own life; but the time was fast approaching which terminated these magnificent designs; and the actions of Leo X. were destined to be commemorated in another place, and by a much inferior hand.

The galleries of the Vatican, intended to unite the detached part of that immense fabric, and usually denominated the *Loggie*, having been left by Bramante in an unfinished state, Leo X. prevailed upon Raffaello, who had already given several specimens of his skill in architecture, to undertake the completion of the work. He accordingly formed a model for that purpose, in which he introduced great improvements on the design of Bramante, arranged the whole in a more convenient manner, and displayed the elegance of his taste in various appropriate ornaments. The execution of this plan gave great satisfaction to the pontiff; who being desirous that the interior embellishments of this part of the palace should correspond with its exterior beauty, directed Raffaello to make designs for such ornamented works in painting, carving, and stucco, as he thought most suitable for the purpose. This afforded the artist an opportunity of displaying his knowledge of the antique, and his skill in imitating the ancient grotesque and arabesque ornaments, specimens of which then began to be discovered, as well in Italy as in other places; and which were collected from all parts, at considerable expence, by Raffello, who also employed artists in various parts of Italy, and even in Greece and Turkey, to furnish him with drawings of whatever remains of antiquity might appear deserving of notice. The execution of this great work was chiefly intrusted to two of his scholars, Giulio Romano, and Giovanni da Udine; the former of whom superintended the historical departments, the latter the stucco and grotesques, in the representation and exquisite finish of which he excelled all the artists of his time; but various other artists, who had already arrived at considerable eminence, were employed in the work, and laboured with great assiduity. Among these were Giovanni Francesco Penni, called *Il Fattore*, Bartolommeo da Bagnacavallo, Perino del Vago, Pellegrino da Modena, and Vincenzo da S. Gemignano.

In the various compartments of the ceiling, Raffaello designed a series of pictures from sacred history, some of which are supposed to have been finished by his own hand, and the rest by his pupils, under his immediate direction. The great extent and variety of this undertaking, the fertility of imagination displayed by Raffaello in his designs, the condescension and kindness with which he treated his pupils, who attended him in great numbers, whenever he appeared in public; and the liberality of the pontiff, in rewarding their labour, all combined to render the Vatican at this period a perfect nursery of art. Among the lowest assistants, a boy had been employed in carrying the composition of lime and other materials requisite for the works in fresco. From daily observing these productions, he began to admire them, and from admiring to wish to imitate them. His meditations, altho' secret, were not fruitless; he became

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an artist before he produced a specimen of his talents, and at eighteen years of age seized the pencil and astonished his employers. The disciples of Raffaello owned no superiority but that of genius. Polidoro da Caravaggio was received among them as a companion and a brother, and by his future eminence added new honours to the school in which he had been formed. After the completion of the *Loggie*, Raffaello was employed by the pontiff to embellish, in a similar manner, one of the saloons of the Vatican, where he painted several figures of the apostles and saints: and availing himself of the assistance of Giovanni da Udine, decorated the interstices with arabesques, in which he introduced the figures of various animals, which had at different times been presented to the Pope, who was so highly gratified by the judgement and fancy displayed in these works, that he invested Raffaello with the general superintendance of all the improvements of the Vatican.

The demands made by Leo X. upon the talents and the time of Raffaello, were indeed unremitting, and could not have failed to have exhausted the efforts of a less fertile imagination, or a less rapid hand. Having determined to ornament one of the apartments of the Vatican with tapestry, which was at that time woven in Flanders with the utmost perfection and elegance; he requested Raffaello to furnish the designs from such portions of scripture history, as might be suitable for the purpose. The passages which he chose were selected from the Acts of the Apostles; and these he designed on cartoons, or paper, colouring and finishing them with his own hand, as models for the imitation of the Flemish artists. Each of these subjects was ornamented at the bottom with a frieze, or border, in *chiaro scuro*, representing the principal transactions in the life of Leo X. The pieces of tapestry wrought from these designs, and which, until very lately, decorated the papal chapel, were executed by the tapestry weavers with a harmony of colour, and brilliancy of effect, that astonished all who saw them, and seemed to be rather the production of the pencil than the loom. In this work, Leo spent the enormous sum of seventy thousand crowns. But although the tapestry arrived at Rome, the drawings, yet more valuable, were suffered to remain in the hands of the Flemish workmen, from whose descendants, it is supposed, they were purchased, in the ensuing century, by the accomplished but unfortunate Charles I. During the disturbances which soon afterwards arose in these kingdoms, these precious monuments were exposed to sale, in common with the rest of the royal collection; but Cromwell was not so devoid of taste as to permit them to be lost to this country, and directed that they should be purchased. No further attention seems, however, to have been paid to them, and soon after the accession of William III. they were found in a chest cut into stripes, for the use of the tapestry weavers, but in other respects without material injury. For several years these celebrated cartoons formed the chief ornament of the palace of Hampton court, whence they have been removed, by the orders of his present Majesty, to his residence at Windsor. Let not the British artist, who is smitten with the love of his profession, and owns the influence of genius, let him not fail to pay his frequent devotions at this shrine.

We now touch the confines of the highest state of the art; of that period when the powers of Raffaello, who undoubtedly united in himself all the great requisites of a perfect painter, in a higher degree than any other individual, were exerted

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to their full extent. To distinguish this great æra was the destination of his last great work, the transfiguration of Christ on mount Tabor. In the production of this piece Raffaello was attracted by friendship, and stimulated by emulation. During the absence of Michelagnolo from Rome, that great artist had heard the praises of Raffaello resounded from every quarter, and had found his productions commended for propriety of invention, correctness of design, grace of composition, and harmony of colouring; whilst his own were represented as having no other excellence than truth of drawing to recommend them. Relinquishing for a moment that department, which was more consonant to the severe energy of his own genius, and in which he stands without a rival in modern times, he resolved to oppose a barrier to the triumphs of his great competitor, and by availing himself of the experienced pencil and attractive colouring of Sebastiano del Piembo, to give to his own vigorous conceptions those advantages which were necessary to exhibit them with full effect, this union of genius with talent, gave rise to several celebrated productions, the designs of which were furnished by Michelagnolo, and the execution intrusted to Sebastiano.

At this juncture the cardinal Giulio de Medici had engaged Raffaello to paint for him in oil the picture of the transfiguration, which was intended to ornament the great altar of the cathedral of Narbonne, of which place the cardinal was archbishop. No sooner had he commenced the work, than Sebastiano begun, as if in competition with him, his celebrated picture of the raising of Lazarus, which was painted with the greatest attention, and in part from the designs of Michelagnolo, and under his immediate superintendance and direction. Such a contest was well calculated to call forth all the efforts of Raffaello, and the work which he produced, is acknowledged to have displayed his various excellencies to full advantage. The pictures when completed were exhibited together to public view in the chamber of the consistory, and both received high commendation. The work of Sebastiano was universally approved of, as a wonderful instance of energetic design and powerful effect; but the warmest admirers of Michelagnolo have not hesitated to confess, that, in beauty and in grace, the picture of Raffaello had no equal.

Amongst the last and unfinished labours of Raffaelo, are the designs for another apartment in the Vatican, now called the Hall of Constantiere, which were begun by him, under the direction of Leo X. and terminated, after the death both of the artist and Pontiff, by Giulio Romano, and Giari Francesco Penni, who are acknowledged to have proved themselves, by this work, the worthy disciples of so great a master.

This series comprised four grand compositions, each occupying one side of the apartment. The first represents the vision of Constantine with the miraculous appearance of the holy cross. The second and largest, is the victory of Constantine over Maxentius. The third is the baptism of the emperor; and the fourth, the donation made by him to the church. On the basement of this apartment are represented the figures of several of the Roman pontiffs who distinguished themselves by their superior piety; each of whom appears to be seated on a niche, and to be attended by two angels, who support his mantle, or assist in holding the brook which he is employed in reading. Among them are the sainted pontiffs, Pietro, Damaso, Leo, Gregory, and Silvester. On the

the base of a column, at the foot of the picture which represents the baptism of Constantine, is inscribed, CLEMENS VII PONT. MAX. a Loone X COEPZUM CONSUMAVIT.

As an architect, Raffaello is scarcely less entitled to commendation, than in the other departments of art. On the death of Bramante, in the year 1514, a competition took place for the office of superintendant of the church of St Pietro, between the professors of architecture at Rome; among whom were, Fra Giocondo, Raffaello, and Balthazar Pereozzi, the latter of whom, at the request of Leo X. formed a new model for the building, excluding such parts as appeared to him not to correspond, and comprehending the whole in one magnificent and simple form; but although the design of Pereozzi gave great satisfaction to the pontiff, and some parts of it were even adopted by succeeding architects in carrying forward this great work; yet Leo, in compliance with the dying request of Bramante, conferred the office of Architect on Raffaello, giving him, as a coadjutor or assistant, the experienced Fra Giocondo, then at an advanced period of life. The appointment of Raffaello, which is dated in the month of August 1514, contains high commendations of his talents, and assigns to him a salary of three hundred gold crowns, with full power to call for the supplies necessary for carrying forward the work. For the same purpose he was also authorized to make use of such marble as might be found in the city of Rome, or within the distance of ten miles from its walls; and a penalty was imposed on all persons who, upon discovering the remains of any ancient edifice, should not, within three days, give notice of the same to Raffaello, who as prefect of St Peter's, was empowered to purchase and make use of such part of it as might suit his purpose. These regulations became the means of preserving from destruction many remains of ancient art, which would otherwise undoubtedly have perished. In the brief, addresed by the pontiff to Raffaello on this occasion, it is observed, that "great "quantities of stone and marble are "frequently discovered, with inscrip-"tions, or curious monumental devi-"ces, which are deserving of preser-"vation, for the promotion of litera-"ture, and the cultivation of the "Latin tongue; but are frequently "cut or broken, and the inscriptions "obliterated, for the sake of using "them as materials in new buildings." The pontiff therefore imposes a heavy fine upon any person who shall destroy any inscription, without the permission of Raffaello. These precautions could not fail of answering, in a great degree, the commendable ends which the pontiff had in view; and to him may be ascribed the preservation of such memorials of former ages, as had escaped the ravages of his predecessors: many of whom had not only permitted these venerable relics to be defaced, at the pleasure of those who found them, but had themselves torn down some of the finest works of antiquity, and employed the splendid fragments in the churches and modern edifices of Rome.

The progress of this great work, during which the pontiff had frequent interviews with his architects, suggested to him a yet more extensive and magnificent plan. This was the forming an accurate survey of the city of Rome, with representations of all the remains of ancient buildings, so as to obtain, from what might yet be seen, a complete draught or model of the whole, as it existed in the most splendid æra of its prosperity. This task he also intrusted to Raffaello, who undertook

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it with great alacrity, and appears to have made some progress towards its completion; but the untimely death of that great artist, which happened soon after the commencement of the undertaking, frustrated the views of the pontiff. A singular memorial of the measures adopted by Raffaello for carrying his purpose into effect, yet, however, remains, in a letter addressed by him to the Pope, and which, until within the space of a few years past, has been erroneously attributed to the Count Baldassare Castiglione. In this letter, which displays in every sentence the knowledge of a practical artist, the author has fully explained the nature of his undertaking, the rules which he had prescribed to himself for carrying it into effect, and even the implements made use of for that purpose.

With the death of his favourite artist, it is probable that Leo relinquished this undertaking. This event happened on Good Friday, in the year 1520, Raffaello having on that day completed the thirty-seventh year of his age. The regret which every admirer of the arts must feel for his early loss, is increased by the reflection, that this misfortune was not the result of any inevitable disease, but is to be attributed to the joint consequences of his own imprudence, and of the temerity or ignorance of his physician. With every accomplishment, both natural and acquired, with qualities that not only command the approbation, but conciliated the affection of all who knew him, it was his misfortune not sufficiently to respect the divine talents with which he was endowed. His friend, the cardinal da Bibbienna, had endeavoured to prevail on him to marry, and had proposed to give him his niece as a wife; but the idea of restraint was intolerable to him; and whilst he appeared disposed to comply with the wishes of the cardinal, he still found means, under various pretexts, to postpone the union. Among the reasons assigned for this delay, it has been alledged, that on the furnishing the pictures of the Vatican, the Pope intended to confer on him, in reward of his labour, the rank and emoluments of a cardinal. It must, however, be confessed, that such a promotion, if indeed it ever was in contemplation, would have conferred little honour either on the artist or his patron. In the estimation of his own times, as well as of the present, he already held a higher rank than Leo could bestow; and the hat of a cardinal could only have disgraced the man whose chief pretensions to it were founded on his pallet and his pencils.

Copy of an Original PROCLAMATION *of* QUEEN ELIZABETH, *concerning the Scarcity of Grain; and a Letter from her Majesty's Privy Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the County of* NORFOLK, *on the same subject.*

(*From Vol. 14. of the Archaeologia.*)

"ELIZABETH R. [*Autograph.*]

THE Quenes Majestye is presently given t' understand of sum ill-disposed persons, who, partly to move misliking amongst the comun and meaner sort of her loving people, partly of covetousnes, to enhaunce the prices of corn, have of late secretly spred abrode, in markets and other places, that the prices do ryse and ar like daily to encreace, by reason that certain persons have bought sum quantites of grayn to her Majesties use in sundry countrees: and that also her Majestie meaneth to graunt to sum about her li-

licence to cary corn out of the realm. Upon which rumors being maliciously spred, it may indede happen, that although there be no scarcite in the realme (thanked be Almighty God) yet therby the covetousnes of such as have either of ther own stoore, or by unlawfull bargaynes ingrossed into their hands great quantite of all manner of grayn, will take occasions to inhaunce the prices therof without necessary cause, to the detriment and burden of the multitud which have lack. Therfor her Majestie, mynding to prevent the inconveniences that may herof arrise, doth straightly chardg and commaund all manner of persons, and specially such as have governaunce of markets, to apprehend and committ to prison such as do or shall utter and spred abrode any such devises to move dearth or offence amongst her good subjects. And secondly, her Majestie willeth all her good subjects to understaund for a truth, that she hath no meaning to do, or suffer any thing to be done, wherby any dearth of corn shuld rise amongst her people, neither hath she graunted licence to any person about her to cary out any quantite of grayn, and therfor, if any be so namid of evil intent, the same is also misused. And as to the providing or buying of any grayn by any of her ministers in her Majesties name, other then hath ben ordinarely alwayes for her houshold and her garrisons upon the frontieres, she is pleased that the truth of her good meaning be understand, which was this: Having sundry ernest requests made to her Majestie by diverse of the townes belonging to the king of Spayne, her highnes good brother in the Lowe Countryes, to have licence for buying and carying out of certain quantity of wheat and other grayn for their necessite, her Majestie thought best neither fully to graunt, nor flatly to deny the same, until it might be furst understand, how the same might be done without hurt to her own countrey. And therfor furst, order was given to certeyn of her ministers, to prove at what prices certeyn severall quantityes of grayn in sundry countrees might be bought for redy money, without using any other meanes then communly is used betwixt subject and subject, meaning if it shuld appear that a convenient quantite might be provided at reasonable prices and without enhauncying of prices or other dammage to the realm, then her Majestie wold gratifie her neighboures therewith, in like sort as that her realm hath ben often tymes of late yeres from the other parts beyond the seas in tyme of scarcite here. And so in that maner her Majestie thought better to make a prouff by her own ministers, what might be reasonably had and provided, rather then to permitt straungers and their factors to travel abrode in the countrees, wherby both the prices shuld be disordered and yet they not satisfyed. Nevertheles, considering it appereth that a nombre of covetous men having ingrossed into their hands in sundry countyes of this realm, and speciallie nere the sea coasts, great quantites of all maner of grayn, specially of such as serve for bread and drink, have, by pretence of this her Majesties good and loving intention, through spreadding of false rumors, threatened a dearth, and by forbearing to bring there corn to the markets, as they wer accustomed, have given sum colour thereof, and so the prices be growen soudenly very great and not to be well indured, nor such as can bear the sending out of any grayn out of the realm without occasion of great inconvenience to the multitude of the meaner sort: For help wherof, and for the tender favour which her Majestie beareth towards her loving subjects whom this matter moost

moost toucheth, her Majestie hath given order to her ministers, in respect of the greatnes of the prices that now ar, to forbear from the transportation over the seas of the said grayn, and to disperse it among her loving people. And doth moost straightly charge and comaund that no maner of grayn shall be conveyed out of the realm by any maner, person, English or straunger. And further, that due serch be made immediately in all places, what quantites of corn hath ben bought by any manner of person by way of ingrossing, and to extend, as reason is, her lawes against them to the uttermoost, and all others that by that means of ingrossing or otherwise by forestalling or regrating, or by mordinate keping of grayn, have alredy or hereafter shall gyve any occasion to enhaunce the prices therof, as of late they have ben moost apparently by such meanes. And so her Majestie willeth and chardgeth all maner her officers and other ministers to see to thexecution of the premisses, as the spredders of rumors, who have given or shall give and threaten cause of dearth, and such persons as by ingrossing, forestalling, or any other unlawfull meane, hath or shall give like cause of dearth, may be duely punished. And for the furder remedying of thinconvenience aforsayd: Her Majestie meaneth furthwith to sende speciall commission to persons of speciall trust in sundry countyes requisit to inquier upon the statuts provided against ingrossing, forstalling, or inhauncyng of the prices as well of grayn as of other victails, and to provide also, that the markets shal be duely servyd of necessary grayn and victaill. Gyven at her Majestes palays of Westminster, the twentith day of January, 1565, in the eight yere of her Majesties reign.

"God save the QUENE."

(COPY.)

"*To our lovinge Frendes the Highe Sheriffe and the rest of the Justices of Peace of the Countie of Norfolke.*

After our hartie comendacons: Wheras the Quenes Matie uppon compassion of hir pore people, for the disordered and willfull increase of prices of graine and so consequentlie of breade, without juste cause, hath by hir proclamacon presentlye given straight comandement to all sheriffes and justices of the peace, to cause such order to be observed as were by hir comandement the last yere published in printe for the staie of the dearth of corne, hir Majestie allso hath comanded us to consider in what sorte the same orders hath not bin observed, and by what meanes scéreitie of grain hath bin brought to merketts, and the same allso inhainsed from tyme to tyme within theis two mounthes, in many places of the realme, the store beinge sufficient to furnishe the marketts, and no cause whie, in resone that any owners of corne should increase the prices above such rates as have bene by the said owners two or three mounthes past uttered and sould: and that it is most evident that the ingrossinge of corne, and forstallinge of merketts by covetous men, by buyinge out of the merketts at fermers houses great quantities of corne, hath bin cause of this dearth latelie growne. For theis and other offences manifestlie comitted againste the said orders, wee doo most ernestlie requier you even for consience sake to have regarde hereunto, and to procede to thexaminacion of the offences comitted against the said orders, and spedelie to deale severelie with all such as be owners of corne, and have any plentie thereof, not only by assessement to compell them upon payne of imprisonment to bringe

weeke-

weekelie to the merketts, next unto there dwellinge, some proporcons of all sorts of grayne convenient, but to overule them in thier prices so as the same be not sould at any dearer rate and prices then was at the least two or three mounthes paste by the same persones. And rather to have hir Majesties poore lovinge subjects to be in this cruell sorte forced to famine, you shall lymitt yourselves accordinge to your nere dwellinges to the markett townes, so as at our markets some of you may be alwaise present to assist the poorer sorte with provision for their money at reasonable prises; which if the owners therof shall not be induced by you and perswaded to assent to utter their corne at such reasonable prices as you shall by your discretion lymitt, you shall cause the said corne to be distributed especiallie to the poorer sorte. And if any shall murmer or repine at your order, ye shall, as the course of the state of the realme requireth in such a tyme of nesessitie, comitt them that shall refuse to performe your order to prison if any be in the said markett towne, or else to the prison of the countie, there to remayne without any bailie until they shall conforme themselves to your said order. And though by this our lettre wee do generally requier all justices of peace to have care of this cause, and to reforme the parties that have plentie of corne, and doe give cause of rayesinge of prices or of disfurnishinge of merketts, yet wee require you alltogether to understand our meaninge, that wee will not that any one that is a justice of peace and is a great owner of corne of his owne growth, or by rent or buyinge should have authoritie to execute the contents of this our lres for furnishinge the marketts at reasonable prices; but that such justices of peace should be ordered and compelled to serve the marketts in as large maner as any other persone beinge noe justice of peace. For otherwise wee here that in some places the meaner persones complaine that they are compelled to serve the marketts where some of them beinge justices of peace are themselves, and other their tenants, servants and dependaunts for the most parte, spared and forborne, havinge greate quantities of corne in store above there ordinarie expences then the meaner sorte, which are compelled to serve the marketts, which error wee trust that such of you as are not to be charged therewith will, accordinge to your duties and othes, directlie and without any parcialitie regarde this our direction. So wee bid you hartelie farewell.

From the courte at Grenewiche, the thirde of August 1596.

your very loving Frends,

J. CANT, W BURGLEY, T. EGERTON, W. COBHAM T. BUCKHURST, RO. CECILL, J. FORTESCUE."

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Observations on the present State of the HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND, with a View of the Causes and Probable Consequences of EMIGRATION By the Earl of Selkirk. 8vo. 6s. Longman and Co. London. Constable and Co. Edinburgh.

THE situation of the Highlands of Scotland has for some time been an object of peculiar attention to the British public. The improvement of agriculture, of which the natural effect seems to be an increase of the means of subsistence, has there been found reducing thousands to a state of destitution, and driving them to seek for new resources in a distant

distant country. Among these evils, the one which has appeared to the Legislature, and to the Highland Society, as the most pressing, is the great tendency to emigration, which is the natural result of such a state of things. The most pernicious consequences have been thence anticipated, both to the population of the country, and to its productive industry: and no measure has been thought too violent, which could tend to stop the progress of so formidable an evil. Lord Selkirk, however, contends that this is altogether a false system of policy; that the clamour against emigration is nearly on a footing with that which has been so often raised by the vulgar against forestalling and regrating; and that no bad consequence can arise from the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland being allowed the most ample exercise of their natural right of removing to any quarter of the world which they may find convenient. And he certainly appears to us to be guided by such sound and enlarged views of policy, and has explained these in a manner so clear and forcible, as to leave hardly any room for contesting the important conclusions which it is his object to draw.

The author begins with a description of the Highlands in former times. The feudal system, which has been so long extinct in the other parts of Europe, continued there undiminished till the year 1745, and since that time has decayed only gradually. In conformity to that system, this country was possessed by a multitude of separate chieftains, implicitly obeyed by their vassals, and who owed to the crown little more than a nominal dependance. Between these chieftains, an almost perpetual warfare was maintained; and when any one received an injury, there was no regular administration of justice to which he could apply for redress. His dignity and safety were thus alike dependent on the number and attachment of his retainers. His lands, therefore, in which all his wealth consisted, were divided into a variety of minute portions, one of which was assigned to each family.

Under these circumstances, it was natural that every proprietor should wish to reduce his farms into as small portions as possible; and this inclination was fully seconded by the disposition of the people. The state of the country left a father no other means of providing for a numerous family, than by dividing his farm among them; and where two families could be placed on the land that was previously occupied by one, the proprietor acquired a new tenant, and a new soldier. From the operation of these principles, the land seems, in a great majority of cases, to have been divided into possessions barely sufficient for a scanty subsistence to the occupiers. P. 14.

The landholders, in the view of securing the dependance of their vassals, let these farms only from year to year; but as it was strongly their interest to avoid any thing which could irritate the latter, the tenants were never removed unless in consequence of offences against their chiefs, which were of rare occurrence. From the same causes the Highland landlord seldom or never demanded a rise of rent. Indeed he counted the value of his property not by its rent-roll, but by the number of men whom it placed at his command.

In this state of society we find a rude mixture of virtues and vices, of friendly and hostile dispositions; of which the former were exercised within the precincts of their own clan, and the latter towards those of their neighbours with whom hereditary or personal feuds had placed them at variance. The first and highest object of their attachment was the chief of their clan, in whose

service

service they were at all times ready to undergo every hardship and danger. The same attachment extended, though in a degree somewhat inferior, to all the tribe of which they formed a part. They were all one family, of which the chief was the father or head. He, on his part, studied, by every art of affability and condescension, to cherish this disposition in his followers. It was expected that on meeting any of them he should take them by the hand; and grievous discontent was excited, when this mark of cordiality first began to be withdrawn.

But in proportion to this attachment between themselves was the fierceness of their hatred against the rival or hostile tribes by whom they were surrounded. The obligations of honour, and even of common honesty, which were strictly observed in the former case, were wholly disregarded in the latter. Robbery and plunder, when committed only on neighbouring clans, were looked upon as honourable and manly occupations. In the statistical account mention is made of a man Kennedy, who, when 30,000l. was offered for the Pretender's head, protected him during several weeks, and *robbed* for his subsistence. He was afterwards hanged at Inverness for stealing a cow.

After the rebellion in 1745, Government became sensible of the danger attendant on the high authority thus possessed by the Highland landlords. Their followers were no longer permitted to wear arms: and a regular administration of justice was substituted to the former barbarous modes of obtaining redress of their grievances. Their safety no longer required a numerous body of vassals; nor did these make the same addition as formerly to their influence and power. Former habits prevented for some time any material change of system; but as the old proprietors gradually wore out, their successors began to be tempted, by the offer of an increase of rent, to transfer their farms to new tenants, who brought with them a more improved and productive system of agriculture.

Under the feudal system, and in general in all countries where agriculture is carried on without manufactures and commerce, the number of hands employed on a farm is nearly equal to the number which it can support, and much greater than is necessary for its cultivation. Their leisure time was consumed either in total indolence, in the repetition of national poems and tales, or in those warlike excursions in which they so much delighted. But the new farmers, whose sole object was to turn their farms to the best account, lost no time in dismissing all the superfluous hands; and the habitual indolence of the ancient tenants might often make it eligible to discard them altogether, and to supply their place by persons better enured to habits of industry. This natural and unavoidable tendency was augmented by other causes. In consequence of the high state of cultivation into which the low country has been brought, a great rise has taken place in the price of butcher meat, and consequently an increased demand for sheep and black cattle. The rearing of them, however, requires a space of ground which can be ill spared from the fertile plains, every spot of which is brought into cultivation. At present, therefore, the mountains of Wales and Scotland naturally become the breeding countries of Great Britain. But the rearing of cattle, and still more of sheep, is of all agricultural employments that which requires the fewest hands. The space which, when divided as formerly into minute portions, could maintain twenty or thirty

thirty families, was now thrown into an extensive sheep farm, and committed to the inspection of a single shepherd. It is easy to see what an extensive depopulation must be occasioned by the prevalence of such a system of management.

Such, however, is the system which the Highland proprietors, stimulated by private interest, have, during the last century, been more and more adopting, and which it is probable will soon become universal throughout that country. Accustomed now to the expensive habits prevalent in great cities, and pressed by the pecuniary wants which these naturally produce, they no longer feel disposed to sacrifice the enjoyment of their fortunes to the maintenance of a numerous tenantry, who can no longer be of any use to them. It would be too much, perhaps, to expect that they should. Nor is there any reason to apprehend that this arrangement should be injurious to the population of the country. This must always depend chiefly on the quantity of corn which it produces. And though there will now be less land laid out in corn in the Highlands, there will be a greater quantity in other parts of the kingdom, and as the last will probably be the best fitted for it, the total amount will, in all likelihood, be encreased. At the same time, while these changes promise to be ultimately beneficial, it must be confessed that they occasion a great portion of individual calamity, which it would be most desirable to remove or alleviate. The question is, whether this is likely to be effected by obstacles thrown in the way of emigration. His Lordship seems to have satisfactorily shewn, that such obstacles would, on the contrary, tend greatly to aggravate the evil.

It has already appeared, that in consequence of the present circumstances of the Highlands a great proportion of the inhabitants are necessarily thrown out of employment. Part of these may find it in the public works which are now carrying on in different parts of that country. But besides that this is not very well suited to their inclination, it is only temporary, and they will naturally be anxious to secure a more permanent means of subsistence. The only further resource is a removal, either to some of the manufacturing towns in the south of Scotland, or to America. The latter our author considers as in every respect the most eligible for them. The rude state of cultivation which the present state of that country admits of, is precisely that which they have been accustomed to bestow on their lands at home. Like every uncivilized race of men, they are well fitted for violent temporary exertions, but incapable of patient and persevering industry. In manufactures, therefore, only the roughest and meanest operations can ever be committed to them. Their pride too, well known to be a predominant passion, is wholly centered in the possession of land; every other occupation is regarded as inferior and degrading. In America they obtain land nearly on the same footing as in their native countries; and when a number of friends emigrate together, they may almost fancy themselves at home. Nor are they so unprovided as might be supposed for the undertaking. They were on a footing very different from our common labourers. Tho' generally poorer, they possessed a much greater capital. They were tenants; and their farms, however small, required for their cultivation some agricultural implements, and in particular some cattle, which of late years have borne a very high price. By disposing of these, they have generally raised a sum sufficient, not only for defraying the expence of their passage, but even for enabling them.

them to begin in their new settlement. The distance from their native country is also said to be no obstacle. It is to his native valley, to the field transmitted to him by his fathers, that the Highlander is attached; and if removed from these, he does not care how far he goes.

It has been asserted, indeed, that if emigration goes on as at present, enough of persons will not be left to cultivate the country, and that great inconvenience has already been experienced. A certain rise of wages has no doubt taken place; and those who have employments to carry on which last only for a few weeks in the year, (such as the making of kelp,) do not find the same facility of procuring a multitude of temporary labourers. This is the natural consequrnce of a system which, removing the redundant population, leaves only what is necessary for carrying on the regular and stationary employments. But the wages, tho' raised, are still lower than in the South of Scotland; and it is now well ascertained, that in no country can population be for any length of time beneath the level of the means of subsistence. The deficiency, however great, will be soon filled up by the rapid multiplication, which is always the consequence of easy circumstances. In short, of all the persons affected by the present state of things, the Highland proprietors are certainly the last that have any title to complain, since it is their own work. It is a system adopted by themselves, with a view to their own private interest; and if they now repent of it, they would still, it is probable, find little difficulty in restoring things to their former condition.

Having thus justified the general principle of Emigration from the Highlands, his Lordship proceeds to inform us of the steps which he had himself taken in consequence of these views, and of the settlement which he had established. For a considerable time the current seems to have been directed almost exclusively towards the United States. And when any persons had fixed on a spot in America, all others of the same clan who afterwards emigrated, were generally, by family attachments, or by the information received, attracted towards that spot.

In this manner the people of Braedalbane, and other pats of Perthshire, as also those of Badenoch and Strathspey, and part of Ross-shire, have generally resorted to New York, and have formed settlements on the Delaware, the Mohawk, and the Connecticut rivers.—A settlement has been formed in Georgia, by people chiefly of Inverness-shire. Those of Argyleshire and its islands, of the Isle of Skye, and of the greater part of the Long Island, of part of Ross and Sutherland, have a like connexion with North Carolina, where they have formed the settlement of Cross Creek, noted in the history of the American war for its loyalty and its misfortunes, and since named Fayetteville. Some people from Lochaber, Glengary, &c. who joined the settlements in New York at the eve of the American war, were forced, by the ensuing disturbances, to remove themselves, and take refuge in Canada, to which they have attracted the subsequent emigrations of these districts. The people, again, of Moydart, and some other districts in Inverness shire, with a few of the islands, are those who have formed the Scottish settlements of Pictou in Nova Scotia, and the Island of St John, now called Prince Edward's. P. 166.

His Lordship's object was to direct this current into our possessions, where the new settlers, though removed from Britain, might still contribute to the strength and improvement of the British empire. Having received from Government the promise of a grant of land in America, he found means to collect 800 or 900 persons, who were willing to accompany him. From the patriotic motive above mentioned, he sought those

those only from the parts of the country whose inhabitants had been accustomed to go to the United States; chiefly the Isle of Skye, "a district that had so decided a connection with South Carolina, that no emigrants had ever gone to it from any other quarter." Meantime, he found that Government had begun, in consequence of representations from different quarters, to look less favourably on his undertaking; and on this occasion wrote a letter, containing the substance of the arguments contained in the present volume. With these arguments the Ministry at the time were satisfied, and his Lordship was only informed, that a maritime situation would be preferred to an inland one, which had appeared to him most eligible. As some intention is announced of giving, at a future period, the reasons for this choice, it may be proper till then to suspend our judgment; but at present we are perfectly disposed to concur with Government, in thinking a maritime situation the most eligible for a new settlement.

In compliance with the wishes of Government, his Lordship fixed upon Prince Edward's Island in the Gulph of St Laurence, and in the beginning of August 1803 landed his colony there. The following description of the difficulties encountered by a new settler, deserves to be extracted:

"There cannot be a more extreme contrast to any old cultivated country, or a scene more totally new to a native of these kingdoms, than the boundless forests of America. An emigrant set down in such a scene feels the helplessness almost of a child. He has a new set of ideas to acquire; the knowledge which all his previous experience has accumulated, can seldom be applied; his ignorance as to the circumstances of his new situation meets him on every occasion. The disadvantages to which he is thereby subjected are such, that emigrants who are taken at once from Europe to such a situation, and abandoned to their own exertions without aid or guidance, can scarcely fail to involve themselves in inextricable difficulties. To settlers of this description, success can be insured only by well-calculated arrangements, and an unremitted attention in directing their efforts.

A detached and unsupported settler is liable, in the first place, to lose a great deal of time before he fixes on a situation. Unskilled in those indications by which the nature of the soil in the forests is to be judged of, he wanders about with all the jealousy which conscious ignorance inspires. His vague researches terminate probably in a choice made at random; in the meanwhile, he has not only lost his time, but his ideas have become unsettled. He will again, perhaps, take a dislike to the place he has chosen, and, by repeated changes, sustain more loss than if he had begun at hazard on the most barren and unfavourable spot he met with.

When the new settler is fixed on his land, his difficulties are not at an end: he is still exposed to much waste of time, and can seldom proceed in his work without interruption. He must first procure provisions; and though no pecuniary difficulty should occur, he generally, from his ignorance of the country, loses more time than necessary in this business. In bringing them home, he often finds himself much at a loss, from the wild and almost impassable state of the roads through woods; the same difficulty occurs whenever any article, however inconsiderable, is wanted from the mill, the forge, or the store. From the want of a general attention to keep the settlements compact, and within reach of mutual assistance, most of the people who begin on new and untouched land, are reduced to a situation of more than savage solitude. The new settler from Europe is unacquainted with the methods by which a practised *woodsman* can find his way through the trackless forest. Every time he leaves his hut, he is exposed to the danger of being bewildered and lost; if he has been sufficiently warned of this danger, to teach him the requisite degree of attention, still he can feel no confidence that his children will have the same caution; and must still shudder when he thinks of the howling wilderness that surrounds him. The horror of these impressions

has, in many instances, completely unnerved the mind of the settler, and rendered him incapable of every vigorous exertion.

But, though his mental energy should remain unimpaired, the practical difficulties that await him are sufficient to discourage the most hardy. In every work he has to perform he is unpractised, and has all the awkwardness of a novice. The settler who begins on new lands has little access to the assistance of professed artificers. He must build his own house, construct his own cart, make almost all his own implements. Amidst the variety of these operations, to which a European is unaccustomed, it is well if he be not often totally at a loss, and unable to proceed. Winter may overtake him with his house unfinished, or, when completed, he may find it insufficient to resist the rigours of the season, and to preserve him from the loss of health. If illness attack him in his solitary residence, remote from medical assistance, his deplorable situation may easily be imagined. If, however, he escape this disaster, and proceed with industry to clear his land, this work, on which all his hopes must be founded, is so new to him, that it must be expected to advance with a discouraging degree of slowness. His awkwardness, too, exposes him to frequent accidents: the falling of the trees, which an experienced *axe-man* regulates with almost mathematical precision, often takes a novice by surprise; and it is no rare occurrence that he is severely wounded in the course of his work. If he escape unhurt, he will probably, as the reward of a great deal of severe labour, have but a small spot of land cleared in the course of many months, perhaps not the fourth part of what a man accustomed to the business might have accomplished with less exertion. To cut down the trees is but half the work; in destroying them, and preparing the land for the seed, a number of minutiæ must be attended to; if, from want of experience, these are omitted, the consequence may be fatal to the crop. The seasons of sowing, and many details in the management of unknown kinds of grain, are all to be learnt. Thus, over and above the danger of losing his seed-time altogether, by not having his land ready, independently of the accidents of seasons, to which all are subject, the new settler has to add many chances that, from his own ignorance and mismanagement, his crop may totally fail. P. 192.

Lord Selkirk then proceeds to detail the steps by which these difficulties were surmounted, and the means employed by himself, and in his absence, by an agent whom he could trust, for forwarding the progress of the settlement. In the pecuniary assistance afforded, the difficulty lay in giving them what was necessary for carrying on their operations, without leaving any room for that indolence to which they were prone. Lands were given them at a moderate price, and credit allowed for several years; but none were given gratuitously. Great attention was necessary to encourage them, when ready to despond, to compose their differences, to procure medical assistance when wanted, and to obviate a variety of unforeseen difficulties.—With such vigour and success, however, was the settlement carried on, that on returning in September 1804, from a tour on the Continent, Lord Selkirk found that they had cleared and cultivated a space of ground fully sufficient for their own subsistence, that they were raising new houses, more comfortable than the temporary ones at first erected; and that being now provided with the necessaries, they had begun to study the comforts of life. In short, it appeared to him that the success of the colony was completely secured, and that they might now be safely left to their own guidance.

Having thus proved that emigrants from this country may be advantageously settled in British America, Lord Selkirk intimates his opinion that some measures should be adopted by Government for the promotion of similar establishments. He has declined, however, giving any advice as to the nature of these measures, or the best mode of putting them in practice.—We cannot help regretting this o-

mis-

mission, as few people seem to have thought so much or to be so well informed upon the subject. That no obstacle should be opposed to emigration, and that a suitable quantity of land should be assigned to the new settlers, appears to be clearly made out. It would be desirable also that this land should be obtained on terms somewhat more advantageous than in the United States. After this, we should doubt the propriety of any farther interference. An advance of money, as his Lordship himself observes, might, without judicious management, prove rather injurious, and might tend also to attract a greater number than would otherwise have emigrated. The other minute attentions which seem to have been paid in the present case, are not such as could be expected from any one acting in an official situation. If, however, his Lordship shall at a future period bring forward any specific plan, we will be better able to judge how far it is practicable or advantageous.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

Works lately Published.

TRAVELS to discover the Source of the Nile, in the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773. By James Bruce of Kinnaird, Esq. F. R. S. the second Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which is prefixed a Life of the Author. 7 vols. 8vo. with a Volume of Plates in 4to. 4l. 16s. A few copies are printed on Royal Paper, 7l. 7s.—This Edition of a justly celebrated Work, is printed from a corrected copy, intended for the press at the time of the Author's death. The use of all his Original Journals, Correspondence, Manuscripts, &c.; the concurring testimonies of later Travellers; along with various other circumstances, have enabled the Editor to render the Work more complete and interesting than Mr Bruce himself would have condescended to make it. To the Account of his Life, which occupies a considerable part of the first volume, is annexed a selection of Letters from a very valuable Correspondence, in which the names of the Comte de Buffon, the Hon. Daines Barrington, Lord Halifax, Mr Wood, Mr Hugh Blair, Mr Andrew Lumsden, Sir Robert Strange, Dr Solander, and many others, deserve particular notice. The Copperplates, which are all engraved by Heath, are upwards of Eighty in number, and include various Specimens of Natural History, Portraits of celebrated Abyssinians, and other interesting Subjects, not in the former edition, and never before given to the public.

Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation, with brief notices of the Arts and Sciences connected with them. Containing the Commercial transactions of the British Empire and other Countries, from the Earliest Accounts to the meeting of the Union Parliament in January 1801, and comprehending the most valuable part of the late Mr Anderson's History of Commerce. With a large Appendix, and a General Chronological Index. By David Macpherson, 4 vols. 4to. 8l. 8s. boards.

A Compendious Dictionary of the Latin Language. By Alexander Adam L. L. D. Rector of the High School, Edinburgh. 8vo. 12s.

Mr Hogg (the Ettrick Shepherd) with whose poetry our readers have been so often and so highly grati-

gratified, is about to publish, by subscription, a Collection of Letters, written during his journies through the Northern and Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, in the summers of 1802, 1803, and 1804. Describing the scenery, manners, and rural economy of each district; the local advantages and disadvantages attached to each; with suggestions on the best probable means of their improvement, adventures, anecdotes, &c. To which will be added *a Supplement*, addressed to the Highland Society, on the utility of encouraging the system of Sheep-farming in some districts, and Population in others.

Mr Hogg has also ready for the press, and will publish immediately, The Mountain Bard; consisting of Scottish and English Ballads and Songs, founded on facts and legendary tales; and written in imitation of the different manners of the ancients. To this will be added, some account of the author, with notes historical and illustrative.

It had lately come to the knowledge of Alderman Shaw, London, that Burns had left two daughters, natural children, who have not hitherto benefited by the liberality of the public to their father's family, which induced that gentleman, whose active benevolence in behalf of this family is well known, to renew a subscription among a few friends for making a small provision for these destitute girls. The Subscriptions have amounted to 310l. 11s. at the head of which is fifty guineas from William Fairley, Esq. Calcutta. With this sum 523l. have been purchased in the 3 per cent. reduced, which added to that already purchased in the same fund, and together standing in the name of the Provost and Bailies of Ayr, makes a total of 1200l. of which 800l. is to be appropriated to the use of Mrs Burns and her three sons, and 400l. to the use of the two girls; one moiety payable to each on marriage, or on attaining the age of 21; and in the event of either of them dying under these periods, the moiety due to her to go to the survivor.

Mr Irving, who lately published in two volumes octavo, "The lives of the Scottish Poets," is preparing for the press an account of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan.

Books *and* Pamphlets *published in* London *in* July 1805.

Agriculture.

A TREATISE on Practical and Experimental Agriculture; by J. Carpenter; 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

Antiquities.

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain; by John Britton; Part I, 4to. 10s. 6d. l. p. 16s. 6d.

Commerce.

A Concise History of British Commerce with the Continent of Europe, and with all Parts of the World; by Dr Reinhard, of Gottingen; with Notes and considerable Additions; by J. Savage; 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Divinity.

The Unity of the Christian Body, stated in a Sermon preached at Lambeth at the Consecration of the Bishop of Norwich; by Richard Prosser, D.D. 1s.

The whole Works of Bishop Hall, arranged and corrected, with a new Life of the Author, and a copious Index; by Josiah Pratt, M.A. F.A.S. vol. 1. 8vo. 8s. royal 8vo. 12s.

Daniel, in the Version of Theodosion and the Seventy, with various readings of MS. editions, Fathers, and Versions; by Robert Holmes, D.D. Dean

Dean of Winchester; folio, 1l. 1s. sewed.

A Discourse delivered to the Unitarian Congregation at Hackney, May 5. on the Resignation of the Pastoral Office in that Society; by T. Belsham; 5s.

A Brief and Impartial View of the two most generally-received Theories of the Fall of Man, and its Consequences, a Discourse preached at Doncaster, by P. Inchbald, A.B. 1s. 6d.

Sermons on various Subjects, by the Rev. J. Townsend; 8vo. 8s. boards.

Drama.

Sacred Dramas, intended for Young Persons; by John Collet; 12mo. 6s. boards.

Letters occasioned by a Pamphlet recently published by the Rev. Rowland Hill, on the Nature and Tendency of Public Amusements; by Dr W. Harvey; 2s.

The Stage; or, Theatrical Touchstone; by Pertinax Probe, Esq. No. 1. 9d.

Education.

A Treatise on the Education of Daughters, translated from the French of Archbishop Fenelon, and adapted to English Readers, with an Original Chapter on Religious Studies; by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, B. A. F. A. S.; 8vo. 8s. boards.

Fine Arts.

A Graphic Descriptive Tour of the University of Oxford, No. I. imperial folio, 5s. plain, 12s. coloured.

History.

A Brief Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century. Part I. containing a Sketch of the Revolutions and Improvements in Science, Arts, and Literature, during that Period; by S. Millar, A. M.; 3 vols. 8vo 1l. 1s. bds.

Medicine.

Observations on some late Attempts to depreciate the Value and Efficacy of Vaccine Inoculation; by Samuel Merriman; 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Medical Collections on the Effects of Cold Water as a Remedy in certain Diseases; by John E. Stock, M. D.; 8vo. 6s. boards.

A Clinical History of Diseases; viz. 1. Of Acute Rheumatisms; 2. Of the Nodosity of the Joints; by John Haygarth, M.D. F.R.S.; 5s. boards.

Military.

Considerations on the best Means of insuring the Internal Defence of Great Britain; by Captain Barber; 1s. 6d.

The Duties of Light Cavalry in the Field; by John Kirke; with plates 12mo. 4s.

Miscellaneous.

Academic Annals, published by authority of the Royal Academy; collected and arranged by Prince Hoare, Esq.; 4to. 5s.

Specimens of Early English Romances, chiefly written during the early Part of the Fourteenth Century; by Geo. Ellis, Esq.; 3 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 7s. boards.

Essays, Biographical, Critical and Historical, illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, designed as a companion to the various Editions of those Works; by Nathan Drake, M.D.; 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.; l. p. 1l. 11s. 6d.

An Essay on the Principle of Human Action, being an Argument in favour of the natural Disinterestedness of the Human Mind, with some Remarks on the Systems of Hartley and Helvetius; 5s. boards.

A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King; by Charles Earl of Liverpool; 4to. 1l. 1s. bds.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. Lord Hutchinson and Mr Grattan on the Catholic Question.

Novels.

The Idiot Heiress; 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. sewed.

Crimes and Characters; or the New Foundling; by Mrs Pilkington; 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d. boards.

Herman and Dorothea, a Tale, in Prose; by the Author of the Sorrows of Werter, with ten Plates; foolscap 8vo. 7s. boards.

Walter Kennedy, an American tale, 12mo. 4s. 6d. boards.

Poetry.

A Poetical Epistle to the Right Hon. William Pitt, with Notes Critical and Explanatory; 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Poems and Plays; by Mrs West; vols. 3, and 4, 12mo. 12s. boards.

The Penance of Hugo, a Vision in the Manner of Dante, in Four Cantos; translated from the original Italian of Vincenzo Monti; with two additional

ditional Cantos; by the Rev. Henry Boyd, A.M. foolscap 8vo. 5s. boards.

Politics.

The Substance of the Speech of Lord Redesdale in the House of Lords on the Catholic Question; 1s. 6d.

The Eleven Reports of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry; 8vo. 15s.

Remarks on the probable Conduct of Russia and France towards this Country; also on the Necessity of Great Britain being independent of the Northern Powers for Marine Supplies.

Travels.

Descriptive Excursions through South Wales and Monmouthshire, in the Year 1804, and the four preceding summers, with thirty Plates; by E. Donovan, F.L.S.; 2l. 2s. bds.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

DR Young's Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts, delivered two years ago in the theatre of the Royal Institution, is now printing with considerable additions and improvements. The work will consist of two volumes quarto.

The M. S. of the fourth volume of the Life of General Washington has reached London, and the quarto edition will make its appearance early in August.

A new volume of the valuable Transactions of the London Medical Society is announced as ready for publication.

A *new* society has been lately instituted, under the title of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; the leading objects of which are to promote a spirit of harmony among the members of the profession. Dr Saunders is the President.

Dr Arneman, of Hamburgh, late Professor of Medicine in the University of Gottingen, and member of most of the philosophical and medical Societies in Europe and America, has undertaken to superintend the foreign department of the Medical and physical Journal, vacant by the decease of the late Dr. Noehden.

Mr. Cottle (the author of Alfred) is engaged in writing an heroic poem on the subjugation of Wales by Edward I. entitled the Fall of Cambria.

Mr Young has commenced the new series of his Annals of Agriculture, and the first quarterly number appeared on the first day of July. In future, a volume of four quarterly Numbers will be completed annually.

Mr Capel Lofft is printing a Collection of Sonnets, which, from the known taste of the editor, may be expected to be strictly classical.

The Rev. Dr. Kelly, one of the translators of the Manks Bible, rector of Copford, and vicar of Alderleigh, Essex, has in the press a Triglott Dictionary of the Gaelic language; as spoken in Man, Scotland, and Ireland; together with the English.

Mr. Basil Montague is engaged on a Treatise on the Law of Bankrupts.

Dr Mavor is engaged in a tour of Wales, and is collecting materials for an account of its Agriculture, Manners of the People, their Customs, Habits, &c. &c.

A selection of all the best epigrams in the English language will speedily appear, under the title of the British Martial.

Mr. Beloe is printing Anecdotes of Literature, from rare books in the British Museum and other valuable libraries.

Mr. Roberts, author of a Treatise on Voluntary and Fraudulent Conveyances, is preparing a Treatise on the great Statute of Frauds and Perjuries; in which the influence of that statute upon contracts for sales, wills, judgements, and executions, will be the subject principally considered.

Dr Trotter, of Newcastle, is preparing for the press An Inquiry into the encreasing Prevalence, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases commonly called Nervous, Bilious, Indigestion, &c.

The life of the late Mr George Morland is printing, in folio.

Mr Cruise is preparing for the press the fifth and sixth volumes of his Digest of the Laws of England respecting real Property.

Mr. Bigland, author of Letters on History, has announced a Collection of Essays to be published by subscription.

Mr Leslie has circulated Proposals for

for publishing by subscription, a Dictionary of the synonimous Words and technical Terms in the English Language.

Mr W. Hooker, a pupil of Mr Bauer, botanic painter to his Majesty, has commenced the publication of a work under the title of Paradisus Londinensis; containing coloured figures of new and rare plants cultivated in the vicinity of London.

The second volume of Bell's Surgery, containing operations of surgery, may be expected in a short time.

Dr Edward Goodman Clarke, author of *Medicinæ Praxeos Compendium*, has in the press a new work on the Practice of Physic.

Dr Munkhouse, of Queen's College, Oxford, has in the press three volumes of Sermons.

Mr Louis Johnson has commenced the publication of a work entitled Devotional Harmony. The words are selected from various psalms and hymns in common use, and the music from the most eminent composers. No new tune will be inserted that will not stand the test of musical criticism.

Mr Swinburne is engaged in a picturesque Tour through Spain, which will be illustrated with twenty-two plates, and will be finished early in 1806.

The Complete Grazier; or Farmer and Cattle-dealer's Assistant, by a Lincolnshire Grasier, is printing.

In November next will be published in quarto the first volume of Mr Lysons's *Magna Britannia Illustrata*.

Dr. R. Jackson has nearly ready for publication a System of medical Arrangement for Armies.

A new work under the title of London Cries, or pictures of Riot and Distress, a Poem, by a gentleman of Lincolns Inn, will soon appear.

Mr David Booth, of Newburgh, in Fifeshire, has issued Proposals for publishing an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language.

Mr Jonas, author of An Abridgement of the Excise Laws, intends shortly to publish a new and complete Art of Gauging.

Mr John Newland, of the Inner Temple, is preparing a Treatise on Contracts, as far as they fall within the jurisdiction of a court of equity.

Mr W. D. Evans has in the press A Translation of Pothier's Treatise on Obligations: with illustrations adapted to the English Law.

The fifth volume of the Supplement to Mr Viner's Abridgment is preparing for publication.

Dr Griffiths, author of a volume of Travels, is engaged on a translation of Lenoir's French Monuments, which will extend to about six volumes octavo.

Mrs Jackson, widow of J. Jackson, Esq. Advocate General of Jamaica, has in the press Dialogues on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity.

A Board of Health has lately been established for the purpose of preparing and digesting regulations for the most speedy and effectual modes of guarding against the introduction and spreading of infection, and for purifying any ship or house in case any contagious disorder should manifest itself in any part of the United Kingdom. This Board is to hold its meetings at Somerset Place, and it is composed of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr Reynolds, Sir Francis Milman; Dr Hunter, Dr Heberden, Sir Alexander Monro, and Dr Harness.

M. De Stratimirovus, Greek Archbishop and metropolitan of Carlowitz, in Hungary, has caused Dr Neustadter's instructions concerning Vaccination to be translated into the Illyrian and Wallachian languages. This work, composed for the use of the lower classes, has been gratuitously distributed, to the amount of 25,000 copies, among the inhabitants of those and the neighbouring provinces.

A work of considerable magnitude, on the northern Mythology, has been announced at Leipsick. The author is Professor Grater, and M. Goeschen has undertaken to execute it with the utmost typographical luxury. It will appear at the same time in German and French, in thirty parts, of a small folio size.

A Catalogue of the Medical and Physical Library of the late Professor Baldinger, of Marpurg, has been published. He was, perhaps, the most curious man in Germany with respect to every thing connected with the medical science. His library comprehends 16,000 volumes, exclusive of detached dissertations, treatises, or memoirs. The number of editions which he possessed of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates alone, exceeded

exceeded one hundred; but the most remarkable circumstanee connected with his library is, that it is not destitute of any necessary or essential work. The proprietor was fifty years in collecting it, and his heirs wish to dispose of it, if possible, entire.

Julius Klaproth, son to the celebrated chemist, in consequence of his great skill in Oriental literature, is appointed, by the Petersburgh Academy of Sciences, to attend the Embassy of Count Golowkin, which is about to be sent from Russia to China. The embassy will consist of 3000 persons, and it is hoped that very considerable accessions of knowledge, in respect to the Chinese empire, will be derived from it.

A Collection of Letters, which passed between Leibnitz and several of his correspondents, and which had not hitherto been given to the world, has lately been published at Hanover.

By an Imperial Ukase in the Court Gazette of Petersburgh, the rights of citizens have been given to the Jews throughout the whole extent of the Russian dominions. The children of the Jews will, henceforth, be admitted, like the other Russian subjects, into the schools, colleges, and universities. The Hebrews will be divided into four classes; viz. of farmers, artificers and workmen, merchants, and citizens. The farmers will be free, and, as well as the artificers, may purchase lands; and those who wish to engage in agriculture, and have no fortune, are to have a certain portion of the Crown lands. Those who will establish manufactories are to enjoy, in their commerce, all the franchises of Russian subjects.

In America, Mr Richard Snowden is about to publish a History of that Continent, from the discovery by Columbus to the present period, in two volumes.

Mrs Warren is engaged in a History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the Revolutionary War between Great Britain and the United States of America; interspersed with biographical, political, and moral observations.

Dr Miller, of New York, intends to publish Lectures on Theology, by Charles Nisbett, D. D. late President of Dickenson College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; to which he intends to prefix an account of the life and character of the author.

M. Bergmann, a Livonian clergyman, advantageously known by the account of his travels, and his residence for several years among the Calmucks, intended to set off on a new tour among the nations inhabiting Upper Asia, of whom very little is at present known. We have the greater reason to expect the most satisfactory results from this new enterprise, as M. Bergmann is complete master of the languages of most of the nations he intends to visit.

Poetry.

TO MR *T. M. C.* LONDON.

MY blessin' on you, *T. M. C.*
Like you there are nae mony mae,
For mony a year, wi' eager een,
I've glowr'd owr Scotia's Magazine;
An' aft, like zealots at a sermon,
Discov'rin' beauties where there were nane.
But never a' my life, till now,
Have I met sic a chiel as you;
Sae sly, sae shrewd, sae queer a creature!
Sae weel acquaint wi' simple nature;
Sae gay, sae easy, an' sae ranty,
Sae cappernoity an' sae canty!
For when I sing your sangs sae gay,
To lasses at the bught or hay,
They blush, an' smurtlin', owne they like them,
The thoughts they thought afore sae strike them.
Whether 'tis from a similarity
Of feelings, hitting to a rarity:
Or if in verse you soar away
Far far beyond my simple lay,
An' into nature tak' a stretch
Which I wad fain, but canna reach:
Or if ae planet held the sway
When we war born, I canna say:
But frae sic causes, or some other,
I feel a wish to ca' you Brother.
Then, billy, set your foot to mine,
Let baith our bouyant brains combine,
To raise our country's Magazine
Aboon the times that yet ha'e been.
But tak' some pains to double-rhyme,
Gar line wi' line keep equal time;

An'

An' then, tho' critics back aside fling us,
The diels shall dadd in vain to ding us.
Though Pegasus may be denied,
By lofty bards sae occupied,
Wi' joy we'll mount our cuddy asses,
An' scour like fire around Parnassus,
An' gather flowers, of ilka hue,
To bind auld Scotland's 'onest brow;
The upstarts new shall a' be snubbit,
An' Ruddiman be sadly rubbit.
How could ye leave our hoary hills?
Our ruggit rocks an' rattlin rills?
Our woodlands wild, an' waters mony,
Our lasses chaste, an' sweet, an' bonny?
The warrior's nurse, the poet's theme,
The seat of innocence an'—*hame!*
We've sic a short time here to fare,
'Tis little matter how or where;
An' I wad chuse, at least eleven,
'Fore London for the road to Heaven.
I neither ken your name nor bearin',
Only I ken ye are a queer ane,
An' guess, for insight, wealth or knowledge,
Ye've ta'en the desk, or musty college,
To turn a pedant or translator,
An' slight the genuine school o' nature.
Sweet dame! she met me single handed!
Yet studying her, my mind expanded,
To bounds are nouther rack'd nor narrow,
On Ettrick banks, an' braes o' Yarrow.
Yet though your life may glide away
In pleasure's dear an' devious way,
Regret will sometimes pierce the heart,
An' leave a dour and deadly smart.
An' when death comes, I'm wae for thee,
Nae real friend to close your ee!
Or, owr a son or brother's bier,
To shed a sad regretfu' tear!
But just let down wi' strings an' pullies,
To sleep wi' w——s, and bucks, an' bullies.
An' when the summons reach the dead anes,
To rise in droves frae mang the head-stanes,
Poor T. may gang an' stan' alane,
Of fellow faces he'll see nane!
But a' the croud gaun throu'ther throu'ther,
Wi' ruefu' looks outo'er ilk shouther.
O! leave that lake of louns an' lechery,
Of falsehood, folly, tricks, an' treachery!
Though aft a thriving place for low wits,
L—d its a dang'rous hole for poets!
If life's a blessing,—'tween twa brothers,
The poor enjoy't as lang as others.
If health surpasses sumptuous fare,
Of that they ha'e their ample share,
What wad ye ha'e, then?—Dinna wrang us;
Come back an' live an' die amang us:
I lang to sing a sonnet wi' thee,
An' bonny Bessy sighs to see thee:
Oh! when she's sic a kind an' bonny ane,
Come—wed, an' turn a Cameronian.
While round our coast the ocean rows,
While on the Grampians heather grows;
While goud an' gear the miser heaps up,
An' ill-will between cadgers keeps up;
While simple ease improves the feature,
An' best becomes the cheek o' nature,
As starns the sky, an' spots the leopard,
Count on
your friend,

The Ettrick Shepherd.

LAMENT FOR ABERCROMBIE.

Tune,—Flowers of the Forest.

WHEN nature with wild flowers be-
spangled the mountains,
And meadows display'd a' their charms
to the bee,
Whan pure gush the rills frae their grass-
border'd fountains,
And saft soughs the wind throu' the
bloom-laden tree;

Beneith yon auld aik, on the green banks
o' Clouden,
Whare aftin the gloamin I wander'd to
rave,
Auld Malcolm was seen owre his scars
fondly broodin',
Lamenting a warrior laid cauld in the
grave.

He stood by the stream, on a strong clay-
more leaning
Like ane wha's sad bosom o' sorrow is
fou;
He strade owre the gowans fou mournfully
maening,
And straught frae its scabbard his braed
sword he drew.

Farewell, dear renown, cry'd this auld lyart
veteran,
For Malcolm nae mair will be seen on
the field,
Wi' death warsling dourly, his faes brave-
ly scatterin',
The sword o' a sodger his arm downa
wield.

But here tho' he wanders wi' eild heavy la-
den,
And joyless gaes hirpling down life's
briary brae,
He yince strade to glory, throu' bluid
bravely wadein'
Whare great Abercrombie his chief led
the way.

Illustrious leader, now stalking wi' Heroes,
Wha bled for our country, our king, and
our laws,
Whan freedom unfurls her banner, be near
us,
And rouse Scottish valour to stand in
her cause

By thee, led to victory, the sodger un-
daunted,
In wild transport fir'd at the loud shouts
o' war,

Owre

Owre heaps rush'd to glory, the breach boldly mounted,
Tho' death arm'd wi' terror his courage t scaur.

Auld Scotia may lang on the heath wander cheerless,
And mourn as she sits by the sad-sounding wave,
The prime o' her warriors, intrepid and fearless,
Her brave Abercrombie lyes cauld in the grave.

Dover, 1805. *T. M. C.*

COR-HOUSE LIN,

Extempore,

TO THE RIVER CLYDE;

On returning after taking a view of its Falls.

Now the rich stream of (water) winds along,
Deep, majestic, smooth, and strong,
Through verdant vales, and Ceres' golden reign:
Now rowling down the steep amain,
Headlong impetuous, see it pour:
The rocks, and nodding groves, rebellow to the roar.

Gray's Prog. of Poesy.

Hark, how each giant oak, and desart cave,
Sighs to the torrent's awful voice beneath!

Ditto, the Bard.

WHITE, foaming, strong, with unremitting roar,
And gathered sheet, thy waters break the gulf,
And dash, and rage, and boil, and smoke below;
When spreading out, another chasm appears,
And suddenly the rocks contracting, down
They, crowding, thunder horrible and loud,
The towering craggs project above—with arch,
Stupendous, and aloft, the banks around,
Rise rugged, steep, and awful interspers'd
With rocks and trees impossible to climb.
Upon their summits rise the woods, and o'er
The Cataract a ruin, half conceal'd,
And large, appears unbosomed 'midst the oaks,
With woodbine, copse, and ivy, mantled round.
High above all the rising mist ascends,
And marks the dreadful tumult underneath
Like smoke volcanic, far beyond, though loud
And hollow, the tremendous, deafening roar.
To my stunned ears, and wondering eyes, 'twas thus
To me, whilst on the dizzy brink I stood
Thou seem'dst, when midst thy hanging oaks I clasped
A blooming maid, reluctant to approach,
As trembling and amazed she looked, half shrunk
And fluttering, from the frightful rock, upon
The riot wildly horrible below,
Destruction threatning on the slightest slip.
As round a proffered branch the myrtle twines,
Her snowy fingers clung about my arm
With thoughtless fearfulness; whilst her fast
Upheld, her glowing heart kept beating high
Th' alarm, and fanned the youthful heat within
Her lovely bosom. Charming all she was,
With health and bloom, and feelings exquisite,
With graceful form and gaiety as thine,
Sweet Clyde, delightful interesting stream!
When all thy terrors laid aside, like Jove,
Relaxing 'midst th' Idalian bowers, upon
A visit to their Queen, through thy rich dale
Enchanting, on, thou glittering windest bright,
'Mids industry, and trade, and cheerfulness,
And beauty, to thy favourite city, decked
With all its spires, through thriving woods and seats,
And farms, and towns, and villages, and flowers,
And far-famed orchards on the slops and haughs,
With luscious fruits, and dazzling blossoms hung;
The richly varied scenery, around,
Attending thy delicious course throughout *.

THE

* The course of the Clyde forms a prominent part of one of the most interesting Tours in Scotland, by *Edinburgh—Musselburgh—Dalkeith—Roslin—Pennycook—New-Hall, Car-*

THE ILLS OF SLAVERY.

From Gillespie's "Progress of Refinement."

FOR thee, O Luxury! the hapless slave
Must till the earth, or dig the cheerless mine,
His all the toils, but all the treasures thine,
Which Commerce wafts triumphant o'er the wave.
And the poor negro from his natal land,
Where Smiling Spring mid vales of Cassia roves,
Is, by his tyrant-brother's ruthless hand,
Torn from each object that his bosom loves.

Lo! how he marks the vessel's furrowy track,
And strews with many a leaf the shifting floods,
As wont to trace his devious footsteps back,
Thro' the green alleys of his pathless woods.
Too simple man!—not these shall guide thee home,
Dispers'd even in thy sight, wide o'er the billowy foam.

In vain, poor slave! thou tear'st thy wooly hair,
Or wistful look'st to Gambia's banks so wild,
Where thy fond wife, and little darling child,
Deplore their absent lord with many a tear.
In vain, when Evening falls with soft'ning glow,
They gaze from the green wigwam's matted door,
To see thee homeward ply the light canoe
Up thine own stream, fraught with the finny store.

And vain thou furious struggl'st to be free,
Rav'st on the deck, and clank'st thy cursed chain,
Poor slave! the white man feels no pang for thee,
What Christian hand relieves the negro's pain.
Far from thy native streams and mountains borne,
Thee waft the merc'less winds---ah! never to return.

But yet for thee, far other ills are stor'd,
In other lands where doom'd thou art to bear
One ceaseless toil, beneath the parching glare,
To glut the coffers of thy niggard lord.
Ah! there, when sinking with a broken heart,
Thou on the turf shalt lay thy weary head,
Then must the lash thy bleeding shoulders smart,
While thy deep sighs in vain for pity plead.

Yet Hope, that on the wretch delighted smiles,
O'er the green mountains shall thy fancy wing,
Where dwell thy fathers in their roseate isles,
Free as the winds, and lively as the spring.
For soon to thee, forgetful of thy pain,
There comes a peaceful land, where shall no tyrant reign.

A place there is where all thy sorrows close,
To pain oblivion, and to care a balm,
Shade from the heat, and from the storm a calm,
Where shall at length the weary find repose.
Oh! 'tis a rest from anxious plodding toil,
A silence which no tyrant's voice shall break,
A long long night, on which no moon shall smile,
A long long sleep, on which no dream shall wake.

Oh! 'tis a lonely, still, and peaceful bed,
Where shall no captive drag his clanking chain,
Where thou, poor slave! shalt lay thy woolly head
Down in sweet sleep,---nor rise to toil again;
No more by Luxury's pamper'd sons oppress,
When lies the welcome sod, soft on thy slumb'ring breast.

PRO-

—*Carlops*—*Carnwath*—*Lanark*, with New Lanark, and the Falls of the Clyde—*Hamilton*—City of *Glasgow*—*Dumbarton*—up the Leven by Smollett's monument to *Loch Lomond*—*Inverary*—by Loch Lomond, and *The Trossacks*, to *Callendar*—*Stirling*—*Falkirk*—or *Clackmannan*—*Queensferry*—Edinburgh. This ride, by first descending the Clyde, and then the Forth, with the striking intermediate objects, embraces the finest scenery in this country.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 6.

MR *SHERIDAN* made his promised motion for the repeal of the Additional Force Bill of last Session. He prefaced it with a speech of uncommon brilliancy. The principle of the volunteer system he considered to be truly excellent, and he knew that it had produced a very great effect on Bonaparte. He was no friend to any great reduction of the militia, and he felt no aversion from a force of a varied nature.—But the Defence Bill, he contended, as Mr Windham and others had before done, had completely failed, and that its object was to raise money, not men, to establish which he recapitulated the various returns under the Defence Bill. From this part of the subject he made a transition to the navy, and contended that it was in a worse state than under the late Admiralty, and that the 50 ships added to it were all rotten weather-beaten West Indiamen, manned with the crews of seven dismantled ships of the line. He then proceeded to contrast the character of Mr Pitt when he retired from office, with what it was when he came in; asserted that he had resumed the powers of government with tarnished fame and clouded lustre; glanced shortly at the Catholic question, and sketched the characters of the new Administration. Lord Hawksbury, whom the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had described as the only man fit for the foreign Secretaryship, he had ca-shired, and turned him over to the home department. The subaltern Ministers or cyphers he felt little disposed to notice. As to the First Lord of the Admiralty, (Lord Melville,) when he first heard of his appointment, he was puzzled to imagine on what ground he could deem himself qualified for such a situation. He well recollected his various disastrous expeditions on land, and could not think he would prove more successful by projecting any thing in the maritime department.—"This," said Mr Sheridan, "puts me in mind of an anecdote, which I will tell with the less scruple, because we must all be well disposed to recollect with veneration the person to whom it relates. I mean the late Mr Garrick. Mr Garrick had a friend, a Scotchman, of a very honest and good-natured disposition, though his character was somewhat eccentric. His name was Macrae, and he was generally known on account of his good nature and honesty, by the appellation of honest Johnny Macrae. Johnny took it into his head to write four acts of a tragedy, and carried them to Mr Garrick. Garrick advised him to drop his intention of writing tragedy, assuring him that his genius did not lie that way. Johnny was disposed to acquiesce in this decision, and therefore very contentedly carried his tragedy home with him. Some time after, Garrick was surprised to see his friend Johnny with a comedy in five acts complete, which he was desired immediately to prepare for representation. "Why, my honest friend Johnny," said Garrick, "this will never do—it won't take, and I beg to be excused."—"What, man!" said Johnny, "do you refuse a comedy written at y'er ain express desire?" "My desire!"—replied Garrick, "I merely gave you my advice on the subject." "What," said Johnny, "did na you tell me that my genius did not lie in the way o' tragedy?" "Yes," replied Garrick, "but I did not, therefore, say that it lay in the way of comedy."—"Bless my saul, man," cried Johnny, "Whare the deel then can it lie?" The Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty may be disposed to use the same sort of logic, and on this authority, as his genius does not lie in the way of conducting land operations, he may think that it lies in the way of sea affairs, or "whare the deel can it lie?" The Hon. Gentleman then followed up the subject by a variety of forcible remarks, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the General Defence Act.——[The eccentric wit of Mr S. excited much laughter, but totally destroyed the effect of his argument on the subject of his motion.]

Mr *Pitt* made a long and eloquent reply. He dwelt with considerable effect on the radical discordance of opinion respecting our military system that existed between Mr Sheridan and Mr Windham. He exposed the inconsistency of Mr Windham, in being loudest in the reprobation of measures exactly simi-

similar to those which he himself brought forward when Secretary at War—such were the bills for raising men from counties—the augmentation of the Militia, and the Provisional Cavalry.

Adverting then to the Defence Bill, he disclaimed it as a finance measure, and declared that if it had no other object than to raise money, he would be the first to move for its repeal; but the fact, said Mr Pitt, is otherwise; and I am happy to have it in my power to say, that the operation of the bill has been very different from what its opponents had stated it to be. It was not till the 15th of November that the recruiting part of the bill was endeavoured to be put in force. Now we are in the beginning of March. Look at the operation of the bill for the last three months, and there you will find, that the number raised in that period is little short of 200 men per week, in every one of the twelve or fourteen weeks; and then it will be a question for this House, whether a measure which adds from 9 to 10,000 men a-year to our military force, is one which, *prima facie*, ought to be repealed. Nor was this all; for during the period in which it had been in operation, the regular recruiting of the army had advanced also much more rapidly than it did under the old system. The Bill had put an end to the competition which the army of reserve and the supplementary militia necessarily created; because those who were balloted for either must serve in person, or find a substitute; hence bounties became enormous, 30l. 40l. and in some cases 50l. a man. These bounties were done away; but the recollection of them was not effaced, and therefore recruiting was not going on so rapidly yet as it would hereafter; besides, the population had, in the course of a year and a half, been drained of 100,000 men, by the army of reserve, supplementary militia, and other military levies, and the recruiting would be improved when these causes ceased to operate. He then proceeded to shew, that since the bill began to operate, the force which was limited in its service, and had become unlimited, was little short of 30,000 men; and that an addition to the disposeable force of 26,000, from that at present confined to limited service, might be expected within the year.

Of the various other topics brought under discussion by the Hon. mover, there were many that Mr Pitt did not think it necessary to notice, others he briefly adverted to with sarcastic dignity, but we cannot follow him. He remarked, that as Mr Sheridan did not very often favour the House with his presence, or his opinions, he might be considered, when he did speak, as paying a kind of Absentee Tax in a variety of coin. No subject came amiss to him, however remote from the question.—All that his fancy suggested, all that he had collected from others, were concentrated and combined for the entertainment of the House; he presented them with every thing that his commonplace book could furnish, or anecdote afford, meliorated certainly, and improved by passing through his fertile mind. In these his periodical evacuations, he poured forth at once all that imagination, passion, whim, satire, gravity, violence of invective, and strength of assertion, could supply; whilst the House stood astonished that things so diversified and so discordant could ever be united and brought together. He concluded by giving the motion his decided negative. Mr Fox, Mr Windham, and Mr Tierney, supported the motion. The House divided—for the motion 127—against it 267—majority for Ministers 140.

March 11.

The report of the Committee on the Middlesex election of 1802 was taken into consideration. It will be recollected, that in July last year, the Committee annulled this election, on the score of illegal votes on the part of Sir Francis Burdett, and for treating, contrary to the election laws, on the part of Mr Mainwaring. But the Committee likewise found it proven, that the Sheriffs for that year, Robert Albion Cox, Esq. and Sir Wm. Rawlins, Knt. had in their conduct at said election, acted illegally and corruptly, and contrary to their duty as returning officers. The consideration of this part of the report had been postponed till this session, and after frequent adjournments, was now taken up this day.—The Sheriffs had petitioned the House to be heard by Counsel, and Mr Adam accordingly appeared in their defence, and spoke for near four hours. After the counsel had withdrawn,

Mr Fox

Mr Rose rose and said, that notwithstanding the very ingenious speech of the learned counsel, his opinion of the conduct of the Sheriffs remained unaltered. The evidence before the Committee proved their general partiality both as ministerial and judicial officers. They had received a great number of votes notoriously bad, and refused when called upon, to refer to the land-tax assessments, which would have proved them to be such; Sir William Rawlins alledging, contrary to the express words of the statute, that he was not bound to look at the land tax, and that they might safely vote without any enquiries on the subject. This was a gross, wilful, and scandalous delusion of the ignorant multitude, and a gross violation of the rights of the real freeholders. The partiality of the Sheriffs for the side of Sir F. Burdett, was, in several instances, shamefully glaring.—— Their clerks at the poll wore the Baronet's colours. They applauded his speech relative to the Bastile, which inflamed the mob to such a height, that dangerous consequences were to be apprehended, had not the constables been extremely active. They permitted a person for several days to be exhibited on the shoulders of the mob, stripped naked from the waist upwards, appearing as if emaciated by famine, with his hands in chains, in great agony. The Sheriffs seemed to enjoy this ugly exhibition, in place of suppressing it, which was only at length effected by the interference of the constables. When Mr Mainwaring's counsel proposed objections to certain votes which were afterwards found illegal, the Sheriffs not only refused to hear the objections, but ordered the counsel from the Hustings, and even shoved Mr Mainwaring himself, when he attempted to support his right in this respect. All these things, Mr Rose said, were directly proved before the committee.——He therefore moved, 1. "That Robert Albion Cox, Esq. and Sir Wm. Rawlins, Knight, had, by their conduct at the said election, acted in violation of their duty, contrary to law, and in breach of the privileges of the House." And, 2. "That for the said offence they be committed prisoners to his Majesty's jail of Newgate, and that Mr Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly."

Mr *Peter Moore*, (member for Coventry, and one of Sir F. Burdett's Committee for managing his election,) opposed the motions with great violence. He approved highly of the conduct of the Sheriffs, and said Mr Rose would not have behaved with so much propriety on the occasion, had he been Sheriff. In place of sending the Sheriffs to Newgate, he recommended that the Committee should be sent back to their chamber, to correct the errors and falsehoods in the report which they had presented to the House.

Mr *Fox* feebly opposed the motions, alledging that a reference to the land-tax assessment was generally reserved for a scrutiny, and not used at the time of polling; and that though he admitted the breach of an act of Parliament to be highly criminal, yet he said, that the act in question had been infringed by every returning officer at every Middlesex election.

The motions were agreed to without a division, and the Speaker having issued his warrant to the Serjeant at Arms, the Sheriffs were apprehended next day, (March 12,) and committed to Newgate accordingly.

It was not till the 8th of May last that the Sheriffs petitioned the House to be released from confinement. On the 10th of May they were accordingly brought to the bar, when the *Speaker* addressed them to the following effect: He said, their conduct had undergone a severe but just investigation of that House, which was followed up with imprisonment. It was fit they and all men should know the nature of their offence, and on the grounds they were forgiven. It was proved, that, for the purpose of giving a colourable majority to one candidate, to the prejudice of another, they had conducted themselves wilfully, malignantly, and corruptly. The uncertain manner in which they had acted gave great opportunity to perjury. They had at once violated the freedom of election, the just privileges of the House of Commons, and the constitution of the country. Greater offences than these could not be committed. That House had therefore thought proper to send them to jail in Newgate, the common receptacle for malefactors, there to remain among those over whom they had been placed as Magistrates. This was an indelible disgrace to them, and a memorable example to others. Notwithstanding,

standing, as their petition shewed that their hearts were humbled, and as they had acted under bad or malignant advice, the House had thought fit to discharge them, and they were now discharged on paying their fees.

The Sheriffs then retired, and on the motion of Lord Marsham, the reprimand of the Speaker was ordered to be inserted on the journals.

March 12.

The bill for laying an additional duty of 7s. 6d. each, (making 10s in all,) on horses employed in husbandry, was strongly opposed on the second reading, as oppressive both to the landed interest and to the farmer, and as tending to discourage improvements in agriculture, and on a division, was rejected, 76 to 73.

On the third reading of the salt duty bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was his intention to propose an alteration in this tax with respect to Scotland, as he had been assured the quality of the salt used there was much inferior, and consequently a greater quantity of it was necessary for the purpose of curing than of that used in England; but if, on inquiry, it should be found otherwise, he hoped he should not be barred from laying on the tax. Several members differed as to the policy of this tax, some asserting it would bear hard on the poor, while others said it would not be felt. It, however, was passed, 92 to 54, with Mr Pitt's reserved modification as to Scotland.

On the question for the third reading of the property tax bill,

Mr Fox entered his protest against the dangerous precedent which he contended it went to establish. In the very outset of a war, the farthest extent to which a tax of this nature should be carried, ought, in his opinion, to be precisely defined, otherwise there would be no security that Government would not, by gradual augmentations, at last engross the whole property of the country.

Mr Pitt entered his counter-protest against the doctrine just broached by the Hon. Member. Nothing could, in his opinion, be more absurd, than for the Legislature to fetter its means, when it could not assign limits to the extent or duration of its necessities. It was equally absurd to suppose that the principle of the measure could ever be carried in practice to the extent assumed, as the basis of the Hon. Gentleman's reasoning. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

March 18.

A bill of indemnity in favour of Lord John Thynne was brought in.... His Lordship had been appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, which vacated his seat as Member for the city of Bath. On his re-election, his Lordship had inadvertently sat and voted without again taking the oaths, according to the constitution of Parliament. This circumstance rendered a bill of indemnity necessary, which accordingly passed thro' both Houses in a summary way. It also again vacated his seat, which made a new election requisite, before his Lordship could sit as a Member of Parliament.

March 19.

Sir *J. W. Anderson* presented a petition from a number of Master Printers, stating the serious loss and inconvenience which they now sustained in consequence of the refusal of the Pressmen to work without an advance of wages. The petition mentioned, that owing to this combination, many important public papers could not be printed, and the periodical publications for next month would of necessity be suspended, to the great loss of the proprietors, and detriment to the revenue. They also informed the House, that with the view of, in some degree, remedying these evils, they had been forced to employ persons not duly qualified to work in the business, and they prayed for indemnity accordingly. To provide an effectual remedy, they prayed the House to grant leave to bring in a bill for allowing masters to take additional apprentices, and these for a shorter period. The petition was referred to a Committee composed of the Members for London, Westminster, and the home counties.

Mr Creevy moved for a Committee to enquire what steps had been taken to procure the payment of a sum of 84,000l. due to the public by John Fordyce, Esq. formerly Receiver General for Scotland. Mr Pitt stated, that the deficiency alluded to proceeded, not from any fault in Mr Fordyce, but from a train of unavoidable misfortunes, in consequence of the failure of an agent (not of his own choice, but recommended to him by the Marquis of Rockingham,) and of the successive

failures

failures of two other agents. Mr Fordyce had shewn the utmost solicitude to discharge the debt; in the course of the present year he would discharge 40,000l. of it, and the remainder would be speedily liquidated. Certain papers for which he should move would give the most satisfactory information on the subject. Mr Creevy withdrew his motion.

March 21.

Mr Pitt brought forward his motion for the augmentation of our disposable force, by the more speedy reduction of the militia. The number of men to be thus obtained is to be 17,000, leaving 20,000 as the amount of the militia establishment for England, and 8000 for Scotland. The number of volunteers from each regiment is to be regulated by the amount of quotas for each county. Lists are to be transmitted to the respective Commanding Officers, and if four-fifths of the original number volunteer for the regular army, the county is to be freed from all further charge. If such a number should not in the first instance be obtained, the Commanding Officer is to divide his regiment into two equal parts; the one half is to be wholly exempted from the operation of the bill, and out of the remaining half, volunteers to the amount of four-fifths of the whole number are to be obtained.

Lords Temple and Stanley and the Marquis of Douglas opposed the measure, as tending to subvert the constitution of the Militia. Sir J. Pulteney supported it; and argued, that all the successes of our Egyptian expedition were to be attributed to the volunteering of the Militia in 1799. Mr Fuller was astonished, that Gentlemen of high honour and fine feeling should oppose a measure, which had for its object the increase of our most efficient military force. He was surprised that any man resisted the desire of a brave fellow who wished to serve his country, rather than stand by the side of his country inactive. Why do they not say, exclaimed the Hon. Member—"For God's sake, Tom, do not go,—Bonaparte is coming; and I shall be frightened out of my senses?" The language daily used with regard to the dangers of our situation, he conceived to be ridiculous. With half a million of men in arms, and a high-spirited people, there was only one thing wanted, and that was, that the Hon. Gentleman on the other side, (Mr Fox) should take his seat with the Right Honourable proposer of this motion, to enable us to bid defiance to, and overwhelm all the dangers that menaced us. (*Loud Laugh.*) Those two great men united, we should soon extinguish the power that threatned to annoy us—we should soon destroy the vessels on the other side of the water—(*a laugh*)—we should speedily clip the wings of the bantam Emperor that commands them. (*A laugh.*)

Leave was then given for a bill to effect the objects proposed by Mr Pitt, and it was brought in, and read a first time, and afterwards passed.

March 22.

Mr Pitt brought forward his new budget. The sum to be raised was 400,000l. being 80,000l. deficient by the modification of the salt duty, and 320,000l. for the tax on horses used in husbandry, abandoned. He proposed to make up the deficiency by the following new taxes:

Excise duties. 50 per cent. additional on the duty on glass, 80,000l. 10d. per hundred on bricks and tiles, 37,000l. A fifth additional on the duty on auctions of goods, and a sixth on those of estates, 91,000l. Coffee, 6d. per lb. additional, 28,000l. Cyder and Perry for sale, 10s. per hogshead, 16,000l. Vinegar, a small addition, 11,000l. Gold and silver wire, double the present duty, 5,000l. Total Excise duties 207,000l. *Customs*, Slate and Stone, carried coastwise, 20 per cent. additional, 4,400l. Iron, barilla, turpentine, &c. 10 per cent. additional, 22,000l. Upon all other goods imported 2½ per cent. additional. 176,000l. Total customs and excise, 400,000l. The resolutions were agreed to.

On the third reading of the legacy duty bill, the clause imposing a tax on legacies in the direct line was opposed by several Members, as a burden on younger children, while the heir was exempted. An amendment for omitting it was negatived by a majority of 164 to 72. The bill was then passed.

March 27.

The following papers were laid before the House:—A copy of the King's warrant, dated 31st July, 1804, granting an additional salary of 1500l. a-year to Viscount Melville, as Lord Privy Seal of

of Scotland; also the King's warrant, granting a lease to the Hon. John Hope, and others, of the feu-duties, and other rents, and arrears of rent, in the Lordships of Fife and Strathern, in trust for Viscountess Melville, for life, at the yearly sum of 5l. 13s. 4d. dated 30th July, 1803. An account of the rents is annexed, from which it appears that they average about 900l. a-year. Viscountess Melville also received a balance of arrears to the amount of 3383l. due prior to the date of said lease.

An account of all balances due to the public in the hands of John Hamilton, Esq. Receiver General of the Land Tax for Scotland, at the time of his decease:

Upon the last account received at this office, to 10th Oct. 1804, the balance was	£.71,161
Of which has been since paid pursuant to order, . . .	52,000
Leaving the balance of . .	£.19,161

The same being within the usual permanent balance in the hands of the Receiver General for Scotland, to answer the several orders from time to time issued by the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, to defray the charges on this revenue, payable in Scotland, and other services, in pursuance of several Acts of Parliament.

April 5.

Mr Pitt obtained leave for a bill to amend and render more effectual the property act. The object was to render more effectual the principle of abatements, to regulate what concerns the value of leases, the exemptions in favour of charitable corporations, and other minor objects. Some relief for small annuitants was also intended. In a Committee, Mr Pitt also obtained leave for a bill for more effectually preventing the practice of smuggling. It was his intention to render small packages, even found on vessels not fewer than 100 leagues from the English shore, liable to seizure, and to enact certain regulations for the trade of Guernsey, and the other contiguous islands, where smuggling was carried to an enormous extent. He should subject the crews of smuggling vessels to penalties, unless transferred, with their own consent, to the navy. It was further his intention to prevent smuggled liquors being sold at the outports, a practice which at present gives great facility to the selling of spirits under proof.

Mr *Francis* brought forward his promised motion respecting the affairs of India. The object of it was to induce the House to declare its adherence to the resolution of the Commons in May 1782, against a system of conquest, or extension of territory in India.—Mr Pitt and Lord Castlereagh expressed their approbation of the resolution of 1782, but contended that it never could be intended to lay down as a principle, that if the East India Company were attacked, they might not make such additions to their territory as would ensure their future safety. The previous question was moved upon Mr Francis's motion, and carried by a majority of 105 to 46.

Duke of Athole's Claim upon the Isle of Man

The Duke of Athole has presented to Parliament, this session, another petition for remuneration for the cession made of the dominion of the Isle of Man to Government by his father in 1765. The House of Commons referred the petition to a Committee, (his Majesty's consent having been signified by Mr Pitt.) Counter-petitions were presented from the House of Keys, and from certain landed proprietors in the Isle of Man, against the Duke's claim. When the report of the Committee (which was in favour of the Duke) came to be considered by the House on the 7th of June, his Grace's petition was strongly opposed by several members, and a minute investigation took place, both as to the nature of his Grace's original right, and in respect of the justice of his present claim.

Mr Christian Curwen (member for Carlisle) led the opposition to the petition.—In a speech of two hours, he went into an historical detail, on the financial and legislative transactions of the Isle of Man, from the time of Henry IV. in the fifteenth century, to the present day, for the purpose of shewing, that at no time were the revenues of that island rightfully or constitutionally vested in an individual for his own private emolument, but for the public good. That the grant of the sovereignty of that island to the

Duke

Duke of Athole's predecessor by James I. with the liberty of imposing taxes arbitrarily upon the people, without any other controul than the discretion of the Sovereign, and the means of the inhabitants to pay, was not a lawful right, nor one which it was in the power of any King of this country, of his own mere will, to grant; that the grant of an unlimited power to any subject by a limited Monarch was unprecedented in the history of nations; that the legislation of the Isle of Man was like that of Great Britain, tripartite, and depended on the consent of the House of Keys, who were the representatives of the Commons, the Council, and the Lords of the Island; and that never, but in one single instance, was the absolute sovereignty of taxing the people, granted by James II. exercised by the Lord of the island. The predecessors of the Duke of Athol, in selling that island to the English Government, had no right whatever to sell the revenues, as they were not his, but those of the people, and were inalienable, and consequently he had no right whatever to claim any compensation, on the ground that those revenues had since increased; and even if the right to the revenues had been originally vested in him, the bargain was finally closed when once he sold them. He had for fifteen years acknowledged his compensation to be liberal, and he had no right now to come forward with a new claim, because the revenues had since increased by the industry and commerce of the people, and the fostering protection of the British Parliament, any more than the country would have a right to call upon him to refund part of the purchase money, in case the revenues had decreased. But, in fact, the purchase money given to the Duke of Athol was for the surrender of the territory, and not revenue. He had nothing to sell, but his estate in the island, accompanied by a barren sceptre; and therefore any claim now for further compensation, which would subject the people of that island to additional taxes, was unjust, and such as he trusted that House would never sanction. He concluded by moving, "That the report be taken into consideration this day three months."

Sir Wm. Burroughs declined entering into the discussion of topics that were not now before the House. However, from a general view of the history of the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, and from the opinion of Lord Coke, and several other writers on the subject, he maintained that there was no tribunal in this country competent to decide upon the merits of the case. When it was first discussed in Great Britain, Lord Coke had expressly stated that the Isle of Man was an independent kingdom of itself; that it was no part of England; and consequently the Parliament, or the Government of England had no more authority over it than it would have over any other independent state, except in a case where there was a rational ground of war, such as might be deemed fit with respect to any other power. The Noble Duke had given up his right under an impression of compulsion which had never been erased from his mind; and in justice we were bound to make him ample compensation for his loss of the honour of sovereignty, as well as for his pecuniary loss in revenue.

Mr Bond said, he opposed the present report, on the principles laid down by Lord Coke, Sir Wm. Blackstone, and by the Attorney and Solicitor General, who had all concurred in the opinion, that the authority of Parliament was paramount, and that it had an unquestionable right to legislate for the Isle of Man. Whatever ingenious reasoning might have been employed, there were no facts to shew that the Duke of Athol was independent of this controul. The Commissioners appointed to enquire into this business said, that if the custom duties were increased, it must have been with the consent of the *Clavis Insulæ*, who would require a return for such a concession. How, then, could the Duke obtain an increase of revenue from this source to the extent that had been pretended? The only question of importance was, if the compensation already made to the House of Athol was grossly inadequate; if it were not, there could be no sufficient reason for opening what had so long been closed. The increase of profit, from the advance of population, and the improvement of the state of society, could not be any fit ground for such a proceeding. He was in the Privy Council when this subject was before it;

it was not, therefore, wholly new to him.—The matter was at that time referred to the Law-Officers of the Crown, and their report was received with the respect it deserved. To this report the Noble Duke was permitted to reply by the exercise of unusual indulgence, in the form of a memorial; and before the decision of the Council was laid before his Majesty, his Grace applied to submit some new facts, to which also the Privy Council condescended, with the express injunction, that these new facts should not only be new but important. When he (Mr Bond) was no longer a Member, the Privy Council came to a resolution, that the remuneration was inadequate, but he knew nothing of what led to this change of sentiment. The memorial stated that the revenues of 1802 were much greater than those of 1765; but should the compensation be governed by the present state of the income, and not by the produce at the time the contract was made? This was an application, it should be remembered, not to the liberality, but to the justice of the House, and on no principle of justice could it be supported.

Lord Glenbervie asked if the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General were to be considered as law; or that they were supposed to be binding on any Member of that House? Lord Coke's opinion was erroneous with respect to the right of England to legislate for Ireland at that time, as had been declared afterwards in effect by the act of 1782. His opinion relative to the Isle of Man was equally unfounded. Yet the Attorney and Solicitor General had only pronounced a negative opinion on the case; they had never come to any positive decision. For his part, he thought that, from a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, if he was on a Jury upon the merits of the case, he should be bound to say, that at least it was entitled to reconsideration.

Lord Temple observed, that the business had the appearance of a job; and, of all times, the present was the most unpropitious to a measure of that sort. Seeing the very heavy burthens to which the people of England cheerfully submitted for the necessary expences of the State, he could not think of voting away their money to any individual, however highly respectable, merely because the revenues of the Isle of Man had increased since the bargain was made. If the first contract was a close bargain, as had been urged, he conceived that a much greater compliment could not be paid to his revered relative (Mr George Grenville,) who was then the Minister, and had been so provident of the public money.

Mr Pitt considered the compensation in a twofold aspect, as a compensation for dignity, and a compensation for revenue. The original sum of 70,000l. might be considered as nearly exhausted by the compensation for dignity, leaving but a small surplus for revenue.—He urged the claims of the Duke also on account of the increase of revenue since that period.

Mr Windham, *Mr Wilberforce*, and *Mr Grey*, opposed the reception of the report; and *Lord de Blaquiere*, *Mr Rose*, and *Mr Sheridan*, argued as strongly in its favour.

The report was at length received on a division, 114 to 48, and a bill having accordingly been brought in, it went through the different stages, tho' with strong opposition from the same Gentlemen.—At passing the bill in the Commons, it was settled, that the proportion of compensation to be granted to the Duke, should be one fourth part of the present free revenue of the island, which was stated to be about 12,000l. When the bill came into the House of Lords, it was likewise powerfully and very warmly opposed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Sidmouth, and by several Peers who generally oppose the measures of the present ministry—The following is an outline of the debate which took place in the Upper House.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 8.

Lord Westmoreland moved the second reading of the Duke of Athole's Compensation Bill. The royalty and dominion of the Athole family over the Isle of Man, he said, was a distinction such as no subject of the Crown had ever enjoyed. The noble possessor had reluctantly parted with it from deference to the wish of his Sovereign, and regard to the public utility; but the sum offered

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he had never considered as an adequate compensation. He had indeed been plainly enough told, that, if his assent was withheld, England would take such measures as would render the possession of no value to him. He was thus in some measure compelled to alienate it, and that for such a price as Government thought fit to give. He appealed to the Noble Lords of the Privy Council, whether this was not the true state of the case. He therefore supported the claim of the Noble Duke, from the inadequacy of the means of compensation given to his family, from the intimidation employed, and from the consideration that it would be ungenerous in this country to reap an immense benefit, and refuse farther compensation out of a part of that gain.

Lord Ellenborough (Lord Chief Justice) warmly opposed the Bill.—It had been thought indecent to call this claim a job; but he would say, if the House a proceeded with the precipitancy which seemed to be threatened, they would commit as gross and disgraceful an act as ever marked the worst of times.—The Bill contained and was founded on proposition untrue in fact and in law. The very first was, that the former right of the Duke of Athole in the Isle of Man was a sovereignty. This he denied; the privileges and rights of the Duke were held by a *petty sergeantry*. He could not find words sufficient to express his contempt for the reasoning used to induce their Lordships to give away so large a sum of the people's money.—Government, in making the bargain with the Noble Duke, had not acted as the House were now called upon to act. The person then at the head of it (Mr G. Grenville) was not of a disposition to do so; and he wished to God that Minister could have transmitted with his robe of office, to his successor, some of that integrity, that care of the public purse, that good faith with the people, which distinguished him, and which saved the revenues of the State from depredation. He conjured their Lordships to pause before they turned aside from their Parliamentary duty in the gross way now attempted. If they could not return to their homes with the exultation of foreign triumphs; if they had added nothing to the ancient name and glory of the country (for which he blamed no one,) they might at least return with unviolated faith, with some statesman-like qualities, and the poor and humble praise of being honest men.

Lord Harrowby contended, that the Duke of Athole's claims were clearly established by the documents on the table. The original agreement had been hastily concluded, and it never was in the view of Government that it should be final.—It was carried to a certain extent, leaving the question of any future addition to be determined by the circumstances of the case, when such an addition was required. What was now asked was, therefore, what not only generosity but justice required.—The revenues of the island had been greatly augmented since the agreement, and however anxious the public were for economy in the national expenditure, they could not be dissatisfied with an act which merely gave an individual a certain compensation for advantages which they possessed.

The Marquis of Buckingham, the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Suffolk and Sidmouth, opposed the Bill, chiefly as establishing a principle upon which all persons who had received compensation for particular losses might come forward with claims for further compensation.

Lord Mulgrave entered at large into the history of the transaction, and trusted that Parliament would never, with the narrow view of saving, act against the principles of justice. He then adverted to the manner in which a learned Lord (Ellenborough) had delivered himself early in the debate, to which he applied the epithets, boisterous and rude. He was called to order by Lord Ellenborough. Lord Mulgrave, in continuation, replied in the language of Shakespeare, "Senior, your age shall command more than your weapons can." To the ability of that Noble and Learned Lord, whenever it was exercised with temper and moderation, he bowed with the utmost respect. But when the reins of passion were let loose on the one side, it was impossible to argue on the other without some degree of irritation.—Such language might well become a demagogue in Palace-yard, who wished to rouse the passions of the people; but it was far from being well suited to a temperate and fair discussion of an important question.

The bill was afterwards passed as it came from the House of Commons, without any further debate in the House of Lords.

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Monthly Register

FOR AUGUST 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

THE Politics of the Continent are now assuming a character of the utmost importance. In the beginning of June, M. Novosilzoff left St Petersburgh, and repaired to Berlin, where he received from Baron Hardenberg, the Prussian minister, all the necessary passports to proceed to Paris, to open a direct negociation with the Emperor himself for a general pacification. The Emperor's journey to Italy detained the Russian minister at Berlin. The assumption of the Crown of Italy by Bonaparte was considered as an obstacle rather unfavourable to the success of the mission; but on the representation of the Prussian minister, M. Novosilzoff consented to proceed on the business entrusted to him. When intelligence of the annexation of Genoa to the French empire reached Berlin, the Russian minister demanded an interview with Baron Hardenberg, and informed him, that he considered this last act so contrary to the principles of the intended negociation, that he must wait for fresh instructions from his Imperial Majesty. On the 9th of July, M. Novosilzoff repaired to Charlottenburgh, and delivered into his Prussian Majesty's own hand a letter from the Emperor of Russia, the contents of which are not known; but an article from Berlin, which has been published in all the continental prints, confirms the belief that the intended negociation is at an end.

Berlin, July 13.

The negociations from which all Europe to this moment expected peace, and the restoration of tranquillity, have miscarried. Baron Novosilzoff has returned the passports which he had received from Milan, through the mediation of our Court, for his mission to France, with the following note:

Note from his Excellency Baron Novosilzoff, to his Excellency Baron Hardenberg, Minister of State.

"WHEN his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in compliance with the wishes of his Britannic Majesty, had resolved to send the undersigned to Bonaparte, to meet the pacific overtures he had made to the Court of London, his Russian Majesty was guided by two sentiments and motives of equal force, with which you are acquainted, namely, his desire, on the one hand, to support a Sovereign, who was ready to make exertions and sacrifices for the general tranquillity; and, on the other hand, to procure advantages to all the States of Europe, from a pacific disposition, which, from the formal manner in which it was announced, must be considered as very sincere.

"The existing disagreement between Russia and France could have placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of a negociation of peace by a Russian Minister; but his Imperial Majesty of Russia did not hesitate, for a moment, to pass over all personal displeasure, and all usual formalities.

"His Imperial Majesty of Russia availed himself of the mediation of his Prussian Majesty, when he requested passports for his Plenipotentiary. He declared that he should only receive them on the particular condition, namely, that his Plenipotentiary should enter directly upon a negociation with the Chief of the French Government, without acknowledging the new title which he had assumed; and that Bonaparte should give explicit assurance that he was still animated by the same wish for

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a general peace, which he had appeared to shew in his letter to his Britannic Majesty.

"This preliminary assurance was the more necessary, since Bonaparte had assumed the title of King of Italy immediately upon receipt of the answer given by his Britannic Majesty to his letter of the 1st of January; a title which in itself put a new obstacle in the way of the desired restoration of peace.

"After his Prussian Majesty had transmitted the positive answer from the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, that it persevered in the intention sincerely to lend its hand to a pacific negociation, his Imperial Majesty of Russia accepted the passports the more readily, because the French Government shewed so strong an inclination to transmit them.

"By a fresh transgression of the most solemn treaties, the union of the Ligurian Republic with France has been effected. This event of itself, the circumstances which have accompanied it, the formalities which have been employed to hasten the execution thereof, the moment which has been chosen to carry the same into execution, have, alas! formed an aggregate which must terminate the sacrifices which his Imperial Majesty of Russia would have made, at the pressing request of Great Britain, and in the hope of restoring the necessary tranquillity to Europe by the means of negociation.

"Without doubt his Imperial Majesty of Russia would not have insisted so strenuously on the conditions fixed by him, if the French Government had fulfilled the hope that it would respect the first tie which holds society together, and which upholds the confidence of engagements between civilized nations; but it cannot possibly be believed, that Bonaparte, when he granted the passports, which were accompanied with the most pacific declarations, seriously intended to fulfil them; because during the time which would necessarily elapse between the granting of the passports and the arrival of the undersigned at Paris, he took measures which, far from facilitating the restoration of peace, were of such a nature, that they annihilated the very grounds of peace.

"The undersigned, in recalling to the recollection of his Excellency Baron Hardenberg, facts with which the Cabinet of his Prussian Majesty is very minutely acquainted, must, at the same time, inform him, that he has just now received from his Russian Majesty an order dated the 9th (21st) June, to return the annexed passports immediately, and to request your Excellency to transmit the same to the French Government, with this present declaration, since no use whatever can be made of them in the present state of affairs.

"The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurance of his respect.

"N. Von Novosilzoff."

"Berlin, 28 June, O.S. (July 10.) 1805."

None of the French journals have ventured to insert the above note. But the Moniteur (the Paris official paper) boldly says, "We can hardly believe the Note ascribed to M. Novosilzoff to be from him. However, we are authorised to declare, that it is in every respect *false* and *lying*, and that the passports were granted without any previous explanation or negociation, without knowing the object of his mission, and without any restriction or limitation. If the note be not a fictitious paper, it is another of those faults which the English party has caused the cabinet of St Petersburgh to commit."

In confutation of the above assertion, it is only necesssary to observe, that the note directly asserts that the conditions on which the passports would be received were made known to his Prussian Majesty; the note was addressed to the Prussian Minister, while Novosilzoff still remained at Berlin; and the assertions it contains are uncontradicted by the Prussian Government.

All the accounts by the last mails are of a warlike complexion. It seems to be generally believed on the Continent, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between the Courts of St James's, Vienna, St Petersburgh, Stockholm, and Constantinople. The Austrian armies daily receive augmentation, and particularly in the Italian dominions. The troops now in the State of Venice, are estimated at 50,000 men; those in Styria, at 30,000; and those in Tyrol at 25,000, making a total of 105,000. The Hungarians have also offered to keep on foot a disposeable force of 100,000 men, and 80,000 more to remain for home defence.

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The preparations of Russia are active and formidable. A large army, both infantry and cavalry, was encamped at Riga in the beginning of July; and another army of 118,000 men, was assembling at Dubno, about 20 miles from Austrian Gallicia.

The Russian force in the Seven Islands consists of 35,000 men, and by the last mail we learn that several Russian ships of war and transports, with 20,000 troops on board, were about to sail from the Black Sea to Corfu, by consent of the Porte. A like number was to follow.

It is generally believed that to enable the Emperor of Russia to act with more effect in the north of Germany, the King of Sweden has sold Swedish Pomerania to his Imperial Majesty, for the sum of 500,000 rix-dollars; and it is added that Great Britain is to advance part of this sum.—A number of English merchant ships now lying at St Petersburgh, have been engaged, with consent of the British Ambassador and Consul, to transport troops from Cronstadt to Stralsund, to the amount of 30,000 men, who are to be joined by 25,000 Swedes.

On the other hand, the French are adding considerable reinforcements to their troops in Upper Italy, which including the Italian troops, amount to 70,000 men.

Of the line of conduct now to be adopted by his Prussian Majesty, little is known; but his Ministers are said to be much embarrassed by the armaments of Russia and Austria. According to the French accounts, an envoy extraordinary has been sent to Vienna to demand of the Emperor a categorical explanation of his intentions.

Sweden.

The following Proclamation was issued by his Swedish Majesty on the 8th of May.

Gustavus Adolphus, &c.—To the Regency of Pomerania, relative to the right of warehousing English goods.

By an agreement that has taken place between us and his Britannic Majesty, we have granted to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty the right, during the continuance of the war between Great Britain and France, of warehousing at Stralsund all goods and merchandize, unwrought or manufactured, the produce of Great Britain or of its colonies, conveyed in English or Swedish vessels, such merchandize being subject, if for re exportation by land or by sea, to a duty not exceeding three quarters per cent. *ad valorem*; and if for home consumption, to the same duty that is established at the port of Stralsund, as exacted from the most favoured nations. And this we communicate to you, with our gracious commands that the operation of it be in every way facilitated and promoted.

France.

The emperor and empress arrived at Fountainbleau on the 12th July. He travelled with great speed and incog. under the name of Minister of the Interior. Previous to his leaving Genoa, the late Doge took the oath of allegiance to his new Master, and accepted the office of Prefect of the department of Genoa. It is said that Bonaparte returned from Italy sooner than was expected, on account of some pretended plots discovered by Fouche, and some real discontent among the troops on the coast.

The Emperor arrived at Boulogne on the 3d of August. His sudden departure from Paris was managed with a good deal of artifice and privacy. He set off at three in the morning of the 2d. Orders had been given for a hunting match on the same day, and, to keep his journey the more secret, invitations were sent to several persons of distinction to attend him at the Theatre, at St Cloud, in the evening. Thus it appears, that on every motion the Usurper is surrounded by all those terrors which so naturally accompany tyranny. On the 4th he was employed from morning to night, in reviewing the infantry, who had formed along the sands at low water. The whole line before which he passed amounted to 112,000 infantry, who extended from Cape d'Aspret to Cape Grisnez. The artillery and cavalry made no part of the review. From Boulogne he was expected to proceed to Holland. A corps of 25,000 infantry, as the van guard of the expedition, was to be embarked under his personal inspection.

In a late Riga newspaper is inserted a very polite letter from the Emperor of Russia to the *ci-devant* French General Moreau, at Cadiz; in which his Majesty informs him that he has appointed him a General of infantry, with pay attached to that rank; and a further

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sum of 12,000 rubles to defray the expences of his journey to Russia. Among other expressions used by his Imperial Majesty on the occasion, are the following: "Discharge your duty in my service, and I will do justice to that fame which you have acquired."

Respecting the celebrated Moreau, it has been stated on the other hand, that the Spanish minister, the Prince of Peace, had solicited permission from the Emperor Napoleon, to employ the General in the Spanish service, and to entrust to him the conduct of the siege of Gibraltar. The jealousy of the Emperor, however, was not to be subdued by all these good dispositions; he insisted upon the Spanish Government's keeping Moreau under a strict guard, till an opportunity offered of fulfilling the sentence of banishment. It is accordingly stated in letters from Cadiz, that the General and his family were shipped from that port on board an American vessel for New York about the middle of July.

The Ex-General Duboc, and an officer of the name of Rossolin, have been taken up at Paris as English spies, tried, condemned and shot.—General Duboc was formerly ambassador from Tippoo Sultan to the French. He was afterwards the agent of the French Government with the Mahrattas. He was taken at Pondicherry and brought to England, from which he was sent with the other French prisoners from Pondicherry to Morlaix.

The Moniteur of the 29th July contains the report of the trial of Andre Lea, before a military commission, upon a charge of being a spy in the pay of England. The French Government, upon this occasion, has had recourse to the old charge of a plot, contrived by the English Government against the life of Bonaparte; and accordingly part of the evidence upon the trial and conviction of this unfortunate man, is urged as a proof that the assassination of the mock emperor constituted a principal object of the prisoner's mission.

A decree has been published by France, which declares that all vessels fitted out as private ships of war, the crews of which are not two-thirds English, or subjects of powers hostile to France, are to be considered as pirates, and treated accordingly.

SWITZERLAND.

It seems to be no longer doubted that Bonaparte meditates the incorporation of the whole, or at least a very considerable part of Switzerland with France. The usual system has been resorted to, of employing emissaries, who descant every where on the calamities which the Swiss have experienced for several years past; and labour to convince the unfortunate people that their only hope for the future consists in an union with France.—Forty-three Swiss officers, serving under St Cyr, in the kingdom of Naples, have been dismissed by order of Bonaparte, because they refused to engage their men to sign a petition, demanding the incorporation of their country with France. The Swiss brigades in the French service are in future to be officered by Frenchmen, as well as the Batavian regiments.

HOLLAND.

It appears, from every public and private account, that the invading preparations in the Dutch ports do more than keep pace with those in the ports of France. The number of troops actually embarked in the Texel is estimated at from 15 to 20,000. All the vessels above 30 tons burden have been put in requisition for the conveyance of troops, and provided with sweeps to expedite their passage in the event of a calm.

ENGLAND.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

We have at length received intelligence of an agreeable nature, respecting the combined French and Spanish fleet, which was stated in our last number to have left the West Indies suddenly, about the 6th of June, with an intention to return to Europe. Such it now appears is the course they have actually steered, and the indefatigable Lord Nelson lost no time in continuing the pursuit. He set sail from Barbadoes on the 14th of that month, and reached the Bay of Cadiz on the 20th of July, in the hope that this port might be the object of the enemy; but his Lordship has been again disappointed. The French Admiral kept a more northerly course, and stood for Ferrol, where fortunately Sir Robert Calder's squadron had been reinforced, to the amount of 15 ships of the line. On the 22d of July, the two fleets met to the west of Cape Finisterre, and an action took place, the particulars of which are stated

stated in the following letter from the Admiral to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Prince of Wales, July 23d, 1805.

SIR,

Yesterday at noon, lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 17 min. W. I was favoured with a view of the combined squadrons of France and Spain, consisting of twenty sail of the line, also three large ships armed en flute, of about 50 guns each, with five frigates and three brigs; the force under my directions at this time consisting of fifteen sail of the line, two frigates, a cutter, and lugger. I immediately stood towards the enemy with the squadron, making the needful signals for battle in the closest order; and, on closing with them, I made the signal for attacking their centre. When I had reached their rear, I tacked the squadron in succession; this brought us close under their lee, and when our headmost ships reached their centre, the enemy were tacking in succession; this obliged me to make again the same manœuvre, by which I brought on an action which lasted upwards of four hours, when I found it necessary to bring to the squadron to cover two captured ships, (St Rafael 84, Firm, 74 guns). I have to observe, the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather during the whole day. The weather had been foggy, at times, a great part of the morning; and very soon after we had brought them to action, the fog was so very thick at intervals, that we could, with great difficulty, see the ship a-head or a-stern of us; this rendered it impossible to take the advantage of the enemy by signals I could have wished to have done; had the weather been more favourable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete.

I have great pleasure in saying every ship was conducted in the most masterly style; and I beg leave here publicly to return every Captain, Officer, and man, whom I had the honour to command on that day, my most grateful thanks, for their conspicuously gallant, and very judicious good conduct.

The Honourable Captain Gardner, of the Hero, led the van squadron in a most masterly and officer-like manner, to whom I feel myself particularly indebted; as also to Captain Cuming, for his assistance during the action.

Inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships. If I may judge from the great slaughter on board the captured ships, the enemy must have suffered greatly. They are now in sight to windward, and when I have secured the captured ships, and put the squadron to rights, I shall endeavour to avail myself of any opportunity that may offer to give you some further account of these combined squadrons. I have the honour to be, &c.

R CALDER.

List of the Ships of the Squadron under the Orders of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart. on the 22d of July 1805.

	GUNS.	K.	W.
Hero, Hon. A. H. Gardner	74	1	4
Ajax, William Brown	74	2	16
Triumph, Henry Inman	74	5	6
Barfleur, George Martin	98	3	7
Agamemnon, John Harvey	64	0	3
Windsor Castle, Cha. Boyle	98	10	35
Defiance, P. C. Durham	74	1	7
Prince of Wales, Vice.Adm.Sir R. Calder, Capt.W.Cuming	98	3	20
Repulse, Hon. A. K. Legge	64	0	4
Raisonable, Josias Rowley	64	1	1
Dragon, Edward Griffiths	74	None	
Glory, Rear-Admiral Sir Cha. Stirling, & Capt. S. Warren	98	1	3
Warrior, S. Hood Linzee	74	None	
Thunderer, W. Lechmere	74	7	11
Malta, Edward Buller	80	5	40
Frigates.			
Egyptienne, Hon. C. E. Fleming—No return	44		
Syrius, W. Prowse	36	2	
Frisk Cutter, Lt. J. Nicholson	10	None	
Nile Lugger, Lieut. G. Fennel	10	None	

Total—41 Killed, 158 wounded.

Thus far the official accounts. The two captured ships are arrived at Plymouth; the San Rafael had an Admiral's flag—she was towed in by the Windsor Castle, and the Firm by the Syrius frigate. Both the Spaniards are dreadfully disabled; the San Rafael is nearly a wreck, and has not a mast standing. Their loss is stated at 300 killed and wounded on board each ship—nor will this number appear very extraordinary, when we recollect the amount of the troops on board, besides the crews. The Spaniards are represented to have fought gallantly, and to have borne the brunt of the battle.

The names of the officers killed on board the Windsor Castle, are Lieut. Cary,

Cary, royal navy, Lieut. Rose of the marines, and Mr Foster, midshipman; Lieut. Molyneux was wounded.

Though our loss in men is not great, considering the length of the action, yet it seems the damage which many of our ships sustained in their hulls and rigging is considerable, as several of the large ships, as well as both the frigates and cutters, are come to Portsmouth or Plymouth to repair. Of the subsequent operations of the two fleets, we have no certain or distinct statement. According to several accounts, the two fleets continued in sight of each other for three days after the action, both busied in repairing their damages; that on the 26th the British squadron lost sight of the enemy's fleet, which afterwards got into Ferrol about the 2d of August; that Sir Robert Calder had joined Admiral Cornwallis off Brest, and that he had again been detached on the 17th of August by the Commander in chief, with 20 ships of the line to Ferrol, on receiving intelligence that the enemy's fleet had again appeared off that port, about the 14th, amounting to 28 ships of the line. These are the last acccounts.

The combined fleets captured, on their passage to the West Indies, near Barbadoes, in the beginning of May, the Cyane sloop of war, of 18 guns, and another ship, said to be a 44 armed en flute, both of which they carrried along with them to Martinique. On hearing of the arrival of the French force in the West Indies, the Governor of Antigua thought it adviseable to order all the merchantmen home then lying in St. John's harbour; and accordingly 14 ships, most of them with cargoes on board, immediately sailed for England. About the 24th of June, they unfortunately got into the middle of the combined fleets, then steering for Europe, and were all taken, and sent back to Martinique under convoy of two frigates. Accounts from the West Indies say, that this convoy having been again met with by two British frigates, the merchant ships were all burnt by the French, to prevent their recapture.

About the same time they also took the Mars privateer of Liverpool, of 14 guns, and 50 men, and a Spanish ship the Minerva, from Lima, prize to the privateer, with a rich cargo. They burnt the privateer, and carried the Spaniard along with them.

Lord Nelson having taken in some provisions and water at Gibraltar, again reconnoitred the harbour of Cadiz, and then stood for Cape St Vincent; but hearing no intelligence of the enemy's fleet, his Lordship steered his course for England, and arrived at Portsmouth in his own ship the Victory, on the 18th of August, after an arduous, tho' unsuccessful pursuit of the combined fleets for near 4 months. The Victory was put under quarantine, but his Lordship having pledged his honour that there was not an object for the hospital in his ship or the Superb, they were released; his Lordship, with his brave second Admiral Murray, and Capt. Hardy, landed on Monday the 19th, amid the acclamations of the populace; and in about an hour after he set out in a post chaise and four for London. His Lordship is in good health, and has been absent two years and two months on the Mediterranean station. Part of his fleet joined Admiral Cornwallis off Brest, and part has come into port for some necessary stores. The whole crews were in the highest health.

On the 17th and 18th of July, a very warm action took place between the whole of our squadron on the Boulogne station, and a grand division of the French flotilla, that had been long expected from Ostend and Dunkirk, to join the rest at Boulogne. It consisted of about 120 praams, brigs, schuyts, and schooners, and were supported by 80 sail more which came out of Boulogne. The larger British vessels could not get near enough to do much damage; but the gun brigs, cutters, and bombs, ran close in with the shore, and kept up an incessant fire for 16 hours. Several of the praams were sunk, and 10 brigs were run ashore among the rocks; 2 schuyts were taken, and many others suffered great damage. The slaughter of the enemy must have been considerable, as the action was within pistol shot, and the whole coast was covered with troops. Our loss, which was chiefly occassioned by the batteries, was 12 killed, and 40 wounded; among the former was Lieut. James Marshall, Commander of the Watchful gun brig, a brave officer, who had been 23 years a lieutenant; and among the latter, Capt. Forster of the Calypso, (since dead), and Lieut. Shephard, of the marines, dangerously. The Orestes gun brig

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unfortunately got upon one of the banks between Dunkirk and Gravelines, and after every endeavour to float her, it was found necessary to burn her, to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands. The officers and crew were taken up by the boats of the fleet.

Another cannonade took place on the 11th and 12th of August. It appears that about 300 of the enemy's vessels got out of Boulogne, and anchored under their batteries; 20 of their stoutest vessels stretched a little way to sea, to decoy our squadron within the reach of their batteries. Some of our smaller vessels engaged them, while a tremendous firing commenced from all the batteries along shore, with no loss to us, and we believe, as little to the enemy.

The London Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Lambert, of the St Fiorenzo frigate, to Admiral Rainier, announcing the capture in the Bay of Bengal of the Psyche French frigate of 36 guns and 240 men, which has been so formidable a scourge to our commerce in the Indian seas, after a desperate action of three hours and 20 minutes, fought without intermission, at half a cable's length. The action ceased at half past eleven at night, when Capt. Lambert found it necessary to haul off to repair his rigging, but bore up at midnight to renew the conflict, when his opponent sent an officer on board to say that he could support the contest longer, but from humanity to the survivors, of his crew he had struck.—His 2d captain, 2 lieutenants, and 54 seamen and soldiers, were killed—and 70 officers and seamen wounded. The St Fiorenzo had 1 midshipman (Mr Lescey,) 8 seamen, 1 drummer, and 2 marines killed—and 30 seamen and 2 marines wounded. Lieut. Dawson was dangerously wounded in the breast with a boarding pike. Mr Finlayson, master, Lieut. Ashmore, of the marines, and Mr Martindale, midshipman, were also wounded. Our frigate, during the action, was much annoyed by the galling fire of a privateer of 10 guns and 40 men (late the Pigeon country ship.) She escaped. The Thetis country ship, prize to the Psyche, was taken possession of previous to the action, by the St. Fiorenzo.

Capt. Bergeret, who commanded the Psyche, has the reputation of being one of the bravest and ablest officers in the French Navy. He is well known to many of our officers, having been twice a prisoner in this country, in the course of the late war. He was first taken in the Virginie frigate, and, being then released on his parole, and finding that his own government refused to release a British Officer in his stead, he returned and surrendered himself. His bravery and skill, especially his humanity to the Captains of many British merchant vessels who have fallen into his power, have procured him uncommon respect amongst our officers. He was educated in the old French navy.

The Gazette also contains the following letter from the enterprising Captain Maitland, of the Loire frigate, to Admiral Drury, dated at sea, June 25.

"I have much pleasure in announcing to you the capture of the Vaillant, of Bourdeaux, a frigate privateer, carrying 30 guns, and 240 men, by his Majesty's ship under my command in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. and long. 16 deg. 20 min. W. after a very hard chace of 12 hours; when nearly within gunshot the Melampus and Brilliant hove in sight on the weather-bow, which obliged her to bear up, and threw her into our hands about two hours sooner than she otherwise would have been. She is reckoned one of the most complete ships ever fitted out at Bourdeaux, and is perfectly calculated to be taken into his Majesty's service, sails incomparably fast, carries 28 18 pounders on her main-deck, and six sixes (which she threw over-board in the chace) on her quarter-deck. The Vaillant had been 20 days from Bourdeaux, was victualled for a four month's cruize; the only capture she has made is the Lord Charles Spencer Halifax packet. The Captain of the packet and most of the crew, were retaken in the Vaillant."

One of the numerous vessels which have lately carried German and Flemish refugees to America, the Sarah, from Antwerp for New York, with 250 passengers, was met at sea by a schooner from Portland for Barbadoes, nearly sinking, having five feet water in her hold, with the loss of rudder and mizen-mast, and destitute of provisions, having been 170 days at sea. The schooner took on board all the people except 30, who, in consequence of a gale, were left to perish, having neither food nor water! The stores of the schooner were

were however soon exhausted, notwithstanding they allowed only a gill of water and a raw potatoe to each person daily; and forty persons were starved to death before the vessel reached Barbadoes.

It is a fact, that every American vessel which has sailed for the Mediterranean for some time past, with British produce, has been taken by the Spaniards. Admiral Collingwood has at length unravelled the mystery. They throw themselves in the way of capture; the Spaniards take the cargo, the carrier is quickly discharged, his freight liberally paid, he escapes the cruizers of Tripoli, and is much better off than if he had performed his original engagement.

On the 18th July the great cause between the Earl of Errol, and his brother-in-law, the Rev. Mr Holwell Carr, was determined in the Court of Chancery. By the will of the testator, Sir W. Carr, (grandfather of the Earl,) no one possessing the title of Earl of Erroll was to retain possession of the estate of Etall, in Northumberland.—When the Hon. W. Carr, the present Earl, succeeded to the title in 1798, (by the death of his brother,) the estate then devolved to his eldest sister, Lady Charlotte Holwell, who, with her husband, took the name and arms of Carr; but to prevent litigation, Lady Charlotte divided the income of the estate with Lord Errol. On her death in 1801, her right devolved to her infant son, when the present suit commenced. By the decision of the Court of King's Bench, now confirmed by the Court of Chancery, Mr Carr's child is deemed to be the real heir to the estate, the Earl having incurred the forfeiture, in terms of his grandfather's will, on his succession to the peerage.

On Sunday the 14th July the Cathedral church of Lincoln was robbed of the whole of the Communion plate, valued at 500l. The robbers must have pick'd five locks, and as there is no appearance of any violence on any of the locks, the robbery seems very mysterious.

On Saturday night, July 6, at nine o'clock, a fire broke out at the Royal Arsenal, lately Woolwich Warren, which threatened extensive devastation, being close to the magazine, which contains from 2 to 300,000 barrels of powder, and which was only saved by drawing over a great number of wad-mill tilts, and keeping them constantly wet by the playing of the engines. The fire was happily extinguished after destroying a range of store-houses in which it first appeared. The apprehensions generally entertained that the magazine would blow up, and involve the town in universal destruction, occasioned a scene of consternation and confusion that cannot be described. The women and children fled in all directions. In every approach to the town they might be seen, some dressed, others half dressed; particularly children, who had gone early to bed, and were suddenly roused from their slumbers. Several houses were also stripped by their owners, who were busily employed in carrying off their furniture. Had the wind blown at S.W. no effort could have saved the magazine.

There can be no doubt of the place having been intentionally set on fire, as no fire or candle has ever been allowed within these storehouses; nay, the dreadful act must have been premeditated for some time; for when the engines belonging to the yard were brought out, they were rendered nearly useless, by four of the brass screws belonging to the leather pipes being so much injured that they would not screw together. A number of fire buckets were likewise rendered useless, by being cut and holes made in them. A serious investigation has taken place, and one person is in custody upon suspicion. A free pardon has been offered to any accessory who shall give any information of the actual perpetrator, and the Board of Ordnance has offered a reward of 500l. for the same purpose.

A fire broke out about half past 12 o'clock, on Sunday night the 11th of August, at the Royal Circus, St George's Fields, which in a short time entirely consumed the same, with the adjoining coffee house, the riding house, and some other buildings behind the Circus. The cause of the fire is not yet accurately ascertained. It appears there was a rehearsal, which commenced at eight o'clock in the evening, and lasted till a quarter past twelve, very soon after which the fire broke out. Not a single article of property could be saved, except the horses, which were got out. The banks of the river, for a consider-

able distance, and the streets leading down from the Strand to the Thames, were illuminated as if it had been noon-day. The Theatre was insured for 6000l. but the loss is stated at 15,000l.

On the 24th of May, Master Betty (the Young Roscius) made his last appearance in London for the season, in *Hamlet*, for his own benefit. The house was nearly as crowded as on the occasion of his *entree*. Many thought his success would be short lived; but, after playing 60 nights, his attraction is unabated. —His gains in London are said to exceed 8000l.—He continues playing in different towns in England with great success.—His engagement at Worcester was 1000l. for 12 nights.

IRELAND.

By a return presented to the House of Commons last session, it appears, that 1,240,000l. Sterling have been granted as a compensation to the borough-holders in Ireland, for the loss of their interest in the representation, incurred by the Union. The number of these estates amounts to eighty-four.

In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on the 1st of July, the outlawry against Mr Hamilton Rowan was reversed, and, pleading his Majesty's pardon, he was discharged; previous to which he made a very handsome speech, in which he expressed his gratitude to his Majesty for his clemency, by which he was enabled once more to meet his wife and children, who had not only been unmolested, but had been protected and cherished when he was in a foreign country.—He regretted, with much sensibility, the errors of his former life, and the violent measures he had pursued, and promised to atone for them to his country and his family, by his future loyal conduct.

At a Charity Sermon, preached at St Peter's Church, Dublin, on Sunday June 30. by the Rev. Dean Kirwan, in behalf of the Female Orphan House, there was collected the sum of six hundred and twenty pounds.

SCOTLAND.

COURT OF SESSION.

On Tuesday the 2d July the Court of Session determined a cause of considerable importance to the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh. It originated with complaints to the Magistrates, in 1801, in name of the Corporation of Bakers, against George Burnett, shopkeeper at the Cross, and other grocers and shopkeepers in different parts of the town, who were in the practice of retailing bread purchased from Unfreemen Bakers in the Suburbs. This was held out by the Corporation as an encroachment on their exclusive privileges, which they maintained extended as well to selling as manufacturing of bread, within the Burgh. The pleas set up for the Retailers in their defences were, 1st, That the charter of the Corporation did not extend to an exclusive right of *selling* bread, but only *baking for sale*; and, 2dly, That shopkeepers had accordingly been immemorially in the use of selling in their shops bread imported from the suburbs at all times, without interruption.—After considerable litigation before the Magistrates, they dismissed these complaints; but a bill of advocation having been presented to the Supreme Court, the question has there undergone a great deal more discussion, and the Judges have, by a considerable majority, now *affirmed* the judgment of the Magistrates, by which it is decided, that shopkeepers may lawfully sell bread in Edinburgh, purchased from Unfreemen residing without the royalty of the city.

On Monday June 24th the University of Edinburgh, after the usual public and private trials, conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen;—

Of Scotland—John Ford Anderson, James Barclay, John Barron, John Garrick, John Gordon, John Lindsay, Allan Macdowal, John Miller, Alex. Ross.

From England—John Booth, Edmund Lockyer, Michael Allen Prynn, Daniel Thomson.

From Ireland.— Bernard Campbell, Rob. Drought, Thomas Fernis, Richard Gamble, Terence Henry, Richard D. Johnston, George Lee, Eugene Mac-Swiny, Samuel Mercer, John Macmillan, Maurice Neligan, Laurence B. Neligan, Abraham C. Orpen, John O'Dwyer, Edmund O'Leary, Eugene Sullivan.

From Wales—Lewis Evans, J. Howell.

From America—James Mauny Morris, Samuel Stuart Griffin.

From Barbadoes—Arthur R. Hollingsworth, Wm. Husbands, Daniel Thomas Malloney.

Friday

Friday August 9. the Annual Examination of the High School of Edinburgh took place.—The young Gentlemen in the different classes went through their exercises, in a manner that did great honour to themselves and their masters. The Gold Medal, value 10 guineas, the gift of the late Colonel Peter Murray, was adjudged to Master Andrew Rutherford, son of Dr Wm. Rutherford, Dux of the highest class.

On the 28th of June, the public examination of the English school of Messrs. Fulton and Knight, in Edinburgh, was held in Corri's Rooms, in presence of about 600 ladies and gentlemen, who expressed the highest satisfaction, at the proficiency displayed by the pupils. Master David Marjoribanks, son of John Marjoribanks, Esq. of Eccles, was Dux of the highest class, and delivered some verses, composed for the occasion, in a very elegant and impressive manner.

On the 12th August, being the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who entered into the 44th year of his age, the whole of the regular, militia, and volunteer forces in Edinburgh and its vicinity, assembled on Porto-Bello Sands, and fired a *feu-de-joie*, in honour of the day, in presence of the Commander in Chief. His Excellency afterwards gave a grand entertainment at Duddingston House, to the Officers commanding corps, and to a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen. The number on the field were about 9000.

The Birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was celebrated at Fortune's tavern on Saturday the 17th August, the military arrangements of the 12th having rendered that day inconvenient for the meeting. The Earl of Moira in the chair. The Hon. Henry Erskine, and the Hon. Wm. Ramsay Maule, M. P. Croupiers. Above seventy sat down to dinner, among whom were, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Maitland, Lord Sempill, the Hon. John Ramsay, Lord Armadale, Lord Bannatyne, Sir John Henderson, Sir James Nasmyth, Lieut.-General Fraser, and the other Generals on the Staff, &c. The Lord Provost and Lord Justice Clerk were also present, in consequence of special invitations issued by his Royal Highness's Friends to the Magistrates, and to the Heads of the Supreme Courts.

On Monday Aug. 12th the battalion of Loyal Edinburgh Spearmen had their colours delivered to them in Heriot's Green. They were presented by Mrs Bennet the Colonel's Lady, and Miss Scott of Logie, with an appropriate speech by each; and consecrated by the Rev. Mr Brunton, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, their Chaplain, in a most impressive prayer. The battalion was immediately after inspected by Brigadier General Graham and Colonel Callander, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the appearance and discipline of the corps. To those pieces of ceremony succeeded the presentation of an elegant Silver Cup to Colonel Bennet, from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, delivered by Field-serjeant Thomas Sommers, who upon the occasion, addressed the Colonel in a most impressive manner. This being over, the battalion marched upon a visit to the Commander in Chief, at Duddingston House, when his Lordship took a view of the regiment in line, and when formed into a hollow square, addressed them in a manner truly complimentary and striking. They immediately after returned to town, when, upon depositing the colours in the Colonel's house, they were regaled by him in a very liberal and handsome stile of hospitality.

The Dunbar volunteers, commanded by Major Middlemas, had an elegant pair of colours presented to them on the 20th Aug. by the Countess of Lauderdale.

In the first week of August was finished, by Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, in a complete and substantial manner, the building of a new Quay-breast, and back wall or sea dyke, of the outer harbour of Saltcoats—the wall 354 feet in extent, 16 feet in height, nine feet at the base, and breadth of quay 33 feet. The first stone was laid the 25th March last. This will cause a great extension and shelter to the inner or old harbour, that was begun by his great-great-grand-uncle, Sir Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, Knt. (and physician to King Charles I. and afterwards to King Charles II. after the Restoration, and created by the latter a Baronet of Nova Scotia, with a grant of lands, by patent,) in the year 1673, and finished about the year 1680, by his nephew, Robert Cuninghame, who succeeded him,

him, and the great grandfather of Mr Cuninghame, at a very great expence, in those days. Mr Cuninghame has in possession five different passes of the hand write of Generals J. Lambert and R. Deane, two of Oliver Cromwell's Generals, during the usurpation, dated at Dalkeith, from the 6th February, 1651, till the 18th December, 1652, directed "to all officers and souldiers to permitt Dr Rob. Cuninghame to pass to and from the west country on his lawfull employments, without trouble or molestation, with his horses, servants and necessaries, and return himself to the Commander in Chief; he acting nothing prejudicial to the affairs of the Commonwealth of England, their forces, or garrisons."—This at the time he was employed, beginning the work of his harbour; and at that time he was possessed of the whole parish of Stevenstown, besides his barony of Auchinharvie in Stewarton parish, of which there only now remains to his heir, the old castle of Auchinharvie and its yard.

Wednesday morning July 3d, a duel was fought in the neighbourhood of Duddingston, near Edinburgh, between Mr Romney and Mr Leckie, students attending the medical classes in the University, when the latter received a wound in the groin, in consequence of which he died next Saturday morning. Four shots were, we understand, exchanged. Mr Leckie received his wound by the first fire, but did not discover it. After shaking hands with his antagonist, he declared he was mortally wounded, and desired Mr Romney, the seconds, and the surgeon who attended, to make their escape, which they accordingly did. The above unfortunate gentleman was the son of Wm. Leckie, Esq. senior magistrate of Londonderry, who has transmitted the freedom of that corporation, in a silver box, to Mr John Bennet, surgeon in Edinburgh, for his kindness and attention to the young man after he received the fatal wound.

On the 13th August, two Gentlemen were brought before the Court of Police, at Edinburgh, charged with having given and accepted a challenge, which they admitted. The Judge fined them, and bound them over to keep the peace. And upon this occasion delivered his sentiments and intentions with regard to Duelling, in the following terms: —

"By the law of Scotland, it is a capital crime to fight a duel; and to give or accept a challenge, may be punished with banishment, and forfeiture of moveables. Perhaps the rigour of the punishment has in many instances allowed these offences to pass with impunity.

"An act has lately passed for regulating the Police of this city and its vicinage, where several powers are conferred, adapted to the objects of the act, the leading principle of which is, the prevention of crimes of every kind, and all offences against peace and good order. It has fallen to my lot to execute this act; and I feel myself called upon by the strongest ties to discharge this duty in the manner which I think most likely to accomplish the object in view.

"I have already said, that challenging and duelling are crimes against the laws of the land. I therefore think it my duty to repress them; and I trust that the powers given me by this act are sufficient for that purpose. They authorise me to punish by fine, by imprisonment in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, or by commitment to Bridewell, all offenders against peace and good order. I have already applied the remedy authorised by the act, in some cases, and I shall certainly make the attempt in the case of duelling also. As this is the first instance of a challenge or duel which has been brought before me, I shall only punish you by fine, taking at the same time sufficient bail that you shall keep the peace. But if hereafter persons are brought before me, and convicted of having given or accepted a challenge, I shall consider it to be my duty to send such persons to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, for a certain period, by way of punishment, besides binding them over to keep the peace; and if persons are brought before me and convicted of having fought a duel, I shall equally consider it my duty to send them to Bridewell. Because all respect of persons must be attached to their strict observance of the laws of their country, and those who bid defiance to the laws, in whatever situation they may otherwise be placed, are equal in that respect, and ought equally to feel the force of those laws which they contemn."

Competition of Pipers.—The annual competition for prizes given by the High-

Highland Society of London was held, as usual, in the Theatre Royal, on Tuesday July 30. The prizes were adjudged, and delivered by the Earl of Moira, as follows:—First prize, a handsome pipe, with 40 merks in money, to Duncan MacMaster, piper to the Laird of Coll. Second prize, 30 merks, to Donald MacNab, piper to the Breadalbane Volunteers, and also to the Laird of MacNab. Third prize, 30 merks, to Peter Forbes, from Foss, Perthshire. Gratuities were also made to the unsuccessful candidates, and to the cudgel players and Highland dancers.

The celebrated Mrs Siddons lately met with an unexpected and singular reception at Newcastle. On the 19th of June she entered upon an engagement for six nights at the Theatre Royal there, in the character of *Mrs Haller*, in the play of *The Stranger*. Her unrivalled talents, however, failing in attracting any considerable audience, the next play bill announced her appearance in *Lady Macbeth* next Friday evening, as "*positively the last night of* Mrs Siddons's *ever performing there.*"—She accordingly left Newcastle next day, and came to Edinburgh. On the 29th of June she performed in the *Stranger* for the benefit of the Edinburgh Charity work-house. The receipts amounted to 200l. She afterwards played six nights on an engagement to overflowing houses, and received the tribute of admiration so justly due to her inimitable performance.

The new Glasgow theatre was opened on Wednesday the 24th April, with the comedy of the Honey Moon. Before the play commenced, a very appropriate address for the occasion was spoken by Mr Eyre, and received with much applause. The house was superbly lighted, and the new scenery had a most brilliant and magnificent effect. The house was completely filled, and the receipt 248l.

A most dreadful accident happened on Monday morning, April 22d, at the Hurlet Coal work, near Paisley. About nine o'clock, while the men were at work, the inflammable air in the pit took fire. Four men were blown from the bottom of the pit into the air, their bodies torn in pieces, and scattered in all directions. One of them was found at the distance of 300 yards from the mouth of the pit. A horse at the gin was killed, and the whole machinery blown to atoms. As soon as it was thought safe to venture down, 13 more persons were found suffocated. A very liberal subscription was made in Glasgow and Paisley for their families.

About the end of June, a fishing boat belonging to the town of Cellar-Dyke, on the east coast of Fife, was upset by a squall of wind, and the whole crew, consisting of six men, were unfortunately drowned.—They left three Widows and *thirteen young children*, altogether destitute. A subscription was raised in Edinburgh and Leith for their families.

On the 24th July, James Allan, servant to James Dewar, Esq. of Vogrie, was tried before the Court of Justiciary, and found guilty of breaking into the house of Vogrie, and stealing several articles of wearing apparel, and a pocket-book containing a five pound note. He was executed, according to his sentence, on the 28th of August, and behaved every way becoming his awful situation.

A forgery of the Guinea Notes of the Bank of Scotland is discovered. A reward of 500l. is offered on conviction of any person concerned.

At a Sermon preached by Mr Fuller, at the Tabernacle, Edinburgh, on Sabbath evening July 7th, there was collected 126l. for printing the Bible in the Hindostan language.

The Perth Army of Reserve Society, have voted the sum of 40l. 3s. 2d. to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh.

Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay and Co. have transmitted to the Kirk Session of Dundee, 100l. the donation of a native of that town for the benefit of the poor. His name is not mentioned.

Leith Races commenced on Monday July 29th, when the city of Edinburgh's purse of Fifty Guineas was easily won by Mr Baird's Young Trimmer, beating ten others. On Tuesday Lord Belhaven's horse, Brandon, walked the course for the King's purse of 100 guineas. On Wednesday the subscription purse of 50 guineas, was won by Mr Baillie of Jarviswood's Orphan. On Thursday, the Hunter's purse of 50 guineas, was gained by Mr Baillie's horse by Star, beating three others. On Friday Mr Baillie's Orphan walked the course for the Ladies' purse of 50 guineas. And on Saturday Mr Kincaid's bay mare gained the purse for the beaten horses. There never was less sport.

Civil Appointments.

Lord Gairlies has been elected Member for Cockermouth, in the room of James Graham, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

James Graham, Esq. of Kirkstall, in Yorkshire, is elected Member of Parliament for the burghs of Stranraer, Wigtoun, Whithorn, and New Galloway, in room of the Hon. William Stewart, who has accepted the Three Chiltern Hundreds.

The Rev. David Wauchope. A. M. has been presented by Lord Viscount Sackville to the Vicarage of Slipton; and to the Rectory of Warleton, by their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, both in the county of Northampton.

The King has presented the Rev. John Stewart to the church of Little Dunkeld; the Rev. Duncan Rankine to the church of South Knapdale, vacant by the death of Mr Hyndman; and the Rev. John Henderson to the church of Tranent, vacant by the death of Dr Brown.

The King has been pleased to grant to Richard Wharton, Esq. Comptroller of the Excise for Scotland, his royal licence and authority to assume and take the surname of Duff, in addition to the name of Wharton, out of esteem and regard for the memory of his late uncle, the Hon. Arthur Duff of Orton, brother to the Earl of Fife.

On Wednesday the 14th August the TownCouncil elected Mr George Irvine House Governor of George Heriot's Hospital, to be one of the Masters of the High School of Edinburgh, vacant by the resignation of Mr Lake Fraser.

The Magistrates of Edinburgh have appointed Mr Thomas Neilson to be Kirk Treasurer, in room of Richard Richardson, deceased.

DEATHS.

May 30. Near Kingston, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 25, Capt. John Campbell, royal artillery.

At Port Royal, ditto, Lieut. John Anderson, royal navy, son of Mr David Anderson, examiner of Customs, Edinburgh.

June 15. At Catanea, the Grand Master of Malta, Tomasi. The Chapter of the Order immediately proceeded to a new election, and chose for his successor, the Baili Carracciolo.

26. At Erribol, in the 58th year of his age, Major Mackay of Erribol,

30. At Gibraltar, Lieut. Crawfurd, 54th reg. of a wound he received in a duel with Lieut. S——, of the navy.

July 14. At Copenhagen, aged six weeks, the infant daughter of the Prince Royal of Denmark.

15. At Banff, John Sinclair, Esq. late of Berbice.

17. At Lismullen, Meath county, Sir John Dillon, Bart. a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire.

20. At Barholm, John M'Culloch of Barholm, Esq.

25. At Musselburgh, Miss Primrose, only daughter of the late Dr Primrose.

—. At London, in the 73d year of his age, the Right Hon. Walter Lord Aston, of Forfar county.

—. John Montgomery Heatley, Esq. cousin to his Grace the Duke of Argyll.

—. Lady Irvine, widow of the Right Hon. General Sir John Irvine, K.B.

—. At London, Mr Montolieu, of Brompton, brother-in-law to Lord Elibank. He was seized with a fit as he was going into Astley's Theatre; and died in less than a quarter of an hour.

Lately, at Hull, aged 55, Mr Frederick Wilkinson, a well known performer on the slack wire.

At Gunnie, in the parish of Old Monkland, Jane Mair, in the 106th year of her age. She kept her recollection and senses to the last, and was supported by the industry of a dutiful son.

August 3. At Alloa, Mrs Robertson, wife of Mr Wm Robertson, Eyemouth.

4. At Leith, Lieutenant John Haddaway, late of his Majesty's ship Bellerophon, in the action of the Nile.

—. At Aberdeen, Mrs Menzies of Pitfodels.

—. Captain Adam Fergusson, of the royal marines.

6. At Dunfermline, Miss Barbara Drummond, daughter of the late James Drummond Esq. of Kelty.

7. At Newcastle under Line, Mrs —— Boyle, spouse of Thomas Mure of Warriston, Esq.

—. At London, William Robertson, Esq. Barrister, of the Inner Temple.

—. At ditto, Miss Mary Clark, second daughter of George Clark, Esq. banker in London.

8. At his seat at Appledurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, the Right Hon. Sir Richard

Richard Worsley, Bart, a Lord of the Privy Council. Dying without any male issue, a jointure of 70,000l. reverts to Lady Worsley, and leaving no will, his estates and property devolve on a niece.

Aug. 8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Catherine Wilson, spouse of Francis Jeffrey, Esq. Advocate, and daughter of the late Professor Charles Wilson, St. Andrews.

9. At London, the amiable and beautiful Caroline Viscountess Sydney. About four o'clock in the afternoon she was delivered of a son and heir, to the great joy of that noble family, which, alas! too soon changed into the most poignant sorrow, for, at seven in the evening, she died. This Lady was wife to John Thomas Townshend, Viscount Sydney, of Chislehurst in Kent, and was married in May 1804. She was the youngest daughter of the late Earl of Leitrim, by Lady Elizabeth Skeffington, daughter of the first Earl of Massarene. This very amiable woman, the present Dowager Countess of Leitrim, has, in the short space of 13 months, lost the best of husbands, her venerable mother, her brother, the late Earl of Massarene, her beautiful niece, Mrs Milner, and now her beloved and amiable daughter.

9. At London, Col. Alex. Macdonald, of the royal marines.

—. At Harnish House, Wilts, aged 81, Christ. Anstey, Esq. of Bath, author of the New Bath Guide, and several other works of humour.

—. At Northampton, F. Hayes, Esq. Mayor of that town. The Mayor's ball had just begun at the George Inn, and the Mayor, who was in apparent good health and high spirits, going down a country dance, suddenly dropped down, and instantly expired without either moving a limb or uttering a groan.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Grant, spouse of Wm. Grant, Esq. of Seabank, in the county of Nairn.

12. At Portsoy, Mr Patrick Copland, factor to the Earl of Findlater.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Catharine Swindell Norvall of Boghall.

—. At Walmer Castle, Major John Sabine, of the first Foot Guards, who in a fit of mental derangement shot himself.

14. At Aberdeen, Charles Hay, Esq. of Clifton Penn, Jamaica.

15. At London, Susanna Marchioness Dowager of Stafford, and sister of the Earl of Galloway.—She was mother to the Duchess of Beaufort, Lady Harrowby, and Lord Granville Leveson Gower.

15. At Greenock, Mrs Jane Somerville, relict of the late John Wright, Esq. Collector of Excise.

16. At his seat of Tarlogie in Rossshire, aged 78, the Hon. David Ross of Ankerville, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. He was admitted an Advocate in 1751, was appointed a Principal Clerk of Session in 1763, and promoted to the bench in January 1776, on the death of Lord Alemore.

—. At Cradlehall, near Inverness, J. Wm. Baillie, Esq. fort major of Fort George.

16. At North Shields, Mrs Liddell, relict of John Liddell, Esq.

17. At Edinburgh, aged 36, Robert Moir Esq. writer to the signet.

19. At his house of Forthield, near Rathfarnham, the Rt. Hon. Barry Lord Viscount Avonmore, Baron Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and Register of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland. His Lordship was called to the bar in 1764, and appointed Attorney General in 1782, and to the Chief Baronship in 1783.

20. At Edinburgh, aged 80, Mrs Katherine Drummond, relict of Mr John Learmonth, merchant, and youngest daughter of the late Provost George Drummond.

—. At Redcar, in Yorkshire, in her 6th year, Miss Anne Dundas, second daughter of the Hon. C. L. Dundas.

23. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, the Right Hon. George Bussy Villiers, Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron Hoo, in Kent, and Viscount Grandison of Ireland. He was on a visit to Lord and Lady Villiers, and had accompanied them that morning to the Wells. Upon his return to Prospect Lodge, after drinking the waters, he fell down in a fit and instantly expired. His Lordship is succeeded in titles and estates by George Viscount Villiers, his eldest son, who married Lady Sarah Fane. His Lordship has left another son, the Hon. William Augustus Henry, in the army, who assumed the surname of Mansell, pursuant to the will of Louisa Barbara, late Baroness Vernon; and a son born in 1796.

His daughters are—Lady William Russell, Lady Anne Wyndham, Lady Paget, Lady S. Bayley, Lady Frances Ponsonby, and Lady Harriet, unmarried. His Lordship married the beautiful Miss Frances Twisden, heiress to the Right Rev. Dr Philip Twisden, Bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, who survives his Lordship.

Suddenly, aged 17, Mr Thomas Pattinson, son of the late Mr Mark Pattinson, and apprentice to Mr Murray, surgeon, of Newcastle. So great was the stretch of his retentive faculty, as to enable him, after a single hearing, to write down the precise words of a philosophical lecture, which had engaged the orator an hour and a half in the delivery, with all the necessary calculations and scientific terms accurately repeated.

25. At Eastfield, near Leith, Mrs Janet Anderson, spouse of Mr Macduff Hart.

25. At the manse of Inveresk, aged 84, and in the 58th year of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. Alex. Carlyle, minister of Inveresk, and one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal.

Whitehall, August 25.—This evening, about half past eight o'clock, departed this life, at Gloucester house, his Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Gloucester, to the great grief of their Majesties and all the Royal Family. —The Gazette of August 27. contains orders from the Lord Chamberlain's and Earl Marshal's offices, for a public mourning, to commence on Sunday the 1st of September. *(Further particulars in our next.)*

Price of Stocks.

1805.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Aug. 2	182½	¼ pr.	58⅛ ⅝
6.	——	3 —	57¼ ⅞
13.	——	3⅛ —	57⅞
16.	178¼	½ ¾ —	57⅝

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Aug. 5.	70 100	34 44	25 30	44 53
12.	70 96	33 42	25 30	42 50
19	70 90	32 42	24 28	42 50
26.	70 85	30 39	24 27	40 47

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. 2.	51 0	35 0	25 0	21 0
9.	35 0	35 0	24 0	22 0
16.	48 0	35 0	20 0	21 0
23.	48 0	34 0	21 6	20 0
30.	49 0	32 0	23 0	20 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market per Peck.

1805.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	s.
Aug. 6.	250	18	17½	60	15	1
13.	300	18	17½	50	15	1
20.	280	18	17½	60	15	1
27.	300	18	17½	57	15	1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The poetical communications of *A. C.*, *T. M. C.*, and *J. F.*, will appear in our next.

G. L. did not reach us till very lately. It is certainly not without merit, though we cannot as yet pledge ourselves to insert it.

The obliging communication of *Dr Mackeay* has from some accident been overlooked, but we propose inserting it in our next.

M. will find a place.

Errata in our last.—P. 495. col. 1. line last but one, *for* LIPPINGS *read* SEPPINGS. P. 496. col. 1. lines 6. and 7. *for* cannot be produced by the joint action of the Sun and Moon, *read* cannot be so great as at the time of New Moon.

For the Scots Mag & Edin. Literary Miscellany.

D. Sheriff Del.

R. Scott Sculp.

THE HOUSE *in which* BURNS *was* BORN

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